

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

COMPENDIUM OF ACTIVITIES DURING SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

सि. एम. ए. मेडिकल कॉलेज,
लाइब्रेरी, जयपुर



CENTRAL HEALTH EDUCATION BUREAU
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES
MINISTRY OF HEALTH
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI

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PART I

PURELY CENTRAL SCHEMES

ALL-INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

On the recommendations of the Health Survey and Development Committee the Government of India decided to establish an All India Medical Institute with a view to providing post graduate medical education and research facilities in India. The New Zealand Government offered a grant of £ 1 million for the establishment and development of the Institute. It was originally proposed to establish the Institute in the premises of the Irwin Hospital in order to make use of the facilities which that Hospital provided. Later the Government of India appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Dr A Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar to advise on the organisation and general planning of the Institute and to assist in its development through successive stages. The committee felt on going fully into the scheme that the Irwin Hospital area was too limited to permit an expansion of the activities of the Institute on the lines it considered desirable. Taking into account both the present needs and future requirements the committee proposed the Safdarjang Hospital on Mehrauli Road and the area around it as the site for the Institute. An area of about 150 acres of land was allotted for the Institute at the Safdarjang Hospital site.

The All India Institute of Medical Sciences New Delhi which is an institution of national importance was established as an autonomous body on the 15th November 1956 under the provisions of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act 1956. When the Institute is fully established it will consist of a medical college a dental college a nursing college a post graduate teaching centre a hospital and rural and urban organisations to provide centres for field work. The objects of the Institute are

- (a) to develop patterns of teaching in under-graduate and post graduate medical education in all its branches so as to demonstrate a high standard of medical education to all medical colleges and other allied institutions in India
- (b) to bring together in one place educational facilities of the highest order for the training of personnel in all important branches of health activity and
- (c) to attain self sufficiency in post graduate medical education

Plan Provision

The All India Institute of Medical Sciences project was included in the Five Year Plans. Against a provision of Rs 164.08 lakhs an expenditure of Rs 69.92 lakhs was incurred in the first Plan. A provision of Rs 473.50 lakhs i.e. Rs 112.50 lakhs recurring and Rs 361.00 lakhs

non recurring was made for the project in the Second Five Year Plan. The break up of the provision is as follows

	(Rupees in lakhs)					
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total
Recurring	7 00	12 00	42 15	51 35	—	112 50
Non recurring	96 00	96 00	120 00	49 00	—	361 00

Whereas the provision under non recurring head is for construction of buildings equipment stores etc. the provision under recurring head is for the pay allowances etc. of officers establishment and other charges

Achievements

The progress of expenditure on the Institute during the Second Five Year Plan is as follows

Rupees in lakhs)			
	1956-57	1957-58	Total
Revenue	9 36	23 57	32 93
Capital (Build n)	53 07	43 80	98 82

The under graduate course for medical education leading to the M B B S degree was started in September 1956. A post graduate training course in orthopaedics was started in April 1956 in association with the Safdarjang Hospital New Delhi. Post graduate courses in other departments of medicine surgery and allied subjects will be undertaken as soon as accommodation in the main building, which is under construction is ready for occupation and more beds are available for clinical teaching of students.

The progress of construction of buildings of the Institute is as follows

- Almost the entire site of 150 acres of land has been developed
- 856 quarters for teaching and other staff are complete. A bungalow for the Director of the Institute is under construction
- The Nursing College building is ready and is utilised at present for teaching the students of the under graduate course
- The Nurses Home is completed
- Nine hostel blocks for male and female students are complete
- The construction work of the Pre-clinical Block (Phase I) is almost complete and is likely to be occupied shortly

Targets

It was originally intended to provide a 650 bed hospital for the Institute. In the context of the increase in the estimates of cost of the Institute and

the funds available in the Second Five Year Plan it has been decided to provide a 250 bed hospital for the Institute for post graduate training and research. Facilities for the clinical teaching of students of the undergraduate course have been provided in the Safdarjung Hospital New Delhi. As it would take about one or two years to complete the buildings of the proposed 250-bed hospital it has been decided to set up a temporary 100-bed hospital in the Nurses Home in the campus of the Institute. Another temporary hospital of 100 beds is proposed to be set up in 1959-60. Subject to the availability of funds it is proposed to undertake the construction of buildings for the Assembly Hall Library Museum and Dental College in the Third Plan.

According to the revised proposal as now approved by the Ministry of Finance there will be an excess of Rs. 41.00 lakhs over the plan provision of Rs. 473.50 lakhs. This excess will therefore be met from savings in other plan schemes of this Ministry.

GRANTS TO T.B. CANCER LEPROSY AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

A scheme with a provision of Rs. 39 lakhs was included in the revised First Five Year Plan for giving grants in aid to hospitals and institutions for T.B. leprosy and other diseases which were managed by non-official and voluntary agencies and were of more than local importance mainly to enable them to obtain essential equipment and improve their working. The grants are normally given on the recommendations of the State Governments concerned. Grants amounting to Rs. 35,63,250 were given to 106 institutions during the First Plan period.

Plan Provision

The scheme is continued in the Second Five Year Plan also and a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made for this purpose.

Achievements

Grants amounting to Rs. 30 lakhs were sanctioned to 95 institutions in various States during the year 1956-57 and grants amounting to Rs. 20 lakhs were sanctioned to 81 institutions during the year 1957-58.

A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs exists in the budget grant for 1958-59. In this Ministry's circular letter State Governments and Administrations have been asked to recommend to this Ministry deserving non-government voluntary institutions. The question of payment of grants will be considered on receipt of recommendations from the State Governments.

SUPPLY OF EQUIPMENT TO MEDICAL COLLEGES RESEARCH AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

The scheme Supply of equipment to medical colleges research and other institutions is a purely Central Scheme included in the Second Five Year Plan of the Ministry of Health. The aim of this scheme is to give assistance and provide facilities to the medical colleges and research and other institutions in getting suitable equipment required to carry out essential research work etc. through the TCM etc.

Plan Provision

Original—Rs 100 00 lakhs

Revised—Rs 50 00 lakhs

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

Cash grants and equipments of the value of Rs 22 80 847 have so far been paid to 32 medical institutions

CONTINUATION AND EXPANSION OF TRAINING FOR HEALTH VISITORS AT THE LADY READING HEALTH SCHOOL DELHI

The Lady Reading Health School is a teaching institution for the training of health visitors. The health visitors course aims at preparing health personnel who act as multi purpose health workers and fulfil the health needs of the community with particular bearing on special groups of population viz. mothers and children. The duties of such trained health personnel would be health supervision and health education of the public health supervision of expectant and nursing mothers the new borns and children and other special groups.

Plan Provision

Centre—Rs 5 00 000

Targets set for the Second Five Year Plan

The expansion scheme will continue during the Second Five Year Plan and about 300 health visitors are to be trained during the period.

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

53 candidates qualified during the year 1957. 14 candidates (6 in April 1957 and 8 in October 1957 session) were admitted to the regular health visitors course of 1½ years duration at the School. 44 candidates (23 in October 1955 and 21 in April 1956) completed their midwifery training of 1½ years duration and joined the regular health visitors course of 1 year's duration in April and October 1957 respectively. The additional

number of candidates were admitted to the integrated course at the following two hospitals

Session	St Stephen's Hospital	Lady Hardinge Hospital	Total
April 1957	7	14	21
October 1957	7	14	21
		TOTAL	4

CENTRAL HEALTH EDUCATION BUREAU

The Central Scheme of Health Education which envisaged the establishment of a health education bureau at the Centre at a cost of Rs 12 lakhs was included in the First Five Year Plan. The scheme was included in the Second Five Year Plan at a total cost of Rs 17.75 lakhs as it could not be implemented during the First Five Year Plan period.

The functions of the Bureau will be

- 1 To interpret the services of the Central Health Ministry so as to win the support for and maximum use of its various services
- 2 To procure or prepare health education type material for distribution throughout the country
- 3 To help Central Health Services National Official and Voluntary organisations and State Health Ministries requesting technical assistance with their programme in which educational methods and the application of recent findings from the behavioural sciences are to be used
- 4 To represent the Central Health Services and work with organisations interested in health on a country wide basis (particularly on projects in which education is the principal method likely to be used in realising the objectives of the undertaking)
- 5 To promote and co-ordinate health education work in the country particularly by initiating and conducting in service training sessions research studies and effective use of education by health workers throughout the country

The Bureau was sanctioned in October 1955. The Bureau is publishing a monthly health bulletin *Swasth Hind* and issues various types of Health education material.

Plan Provision

Centre—Rs 17.75 lakhs

Targets

Centre—Rs 17.75 lakhs

Achievements up to 31st March 1956

Centre—Rs 17.75 lakhs

The construction of the building for the Bureau at New Delhi which has been taken up by the CPWD is in progress. In view, however, of the need for economy only the first floor of the building will be constructed for the present to accommodate the essential offices of the Bureau.

BCG VACCINE LABORATORY, GUINDY MADRAS

A scheme for the installation of a special plant for the manufacture of dry BCG vaccine at the BCG Vaccine Laboratory Guindy has been included in the Second Five Year Plan. This is a purely Central scheme. The Dry Freeze Vaccine Plant consists of two drying units.

Plan Provision

Rs 3 lakhs

Targets set for the Second Five Year Plan

The installation of the plant at Guindy

Achievements up to 31st March 1956

One Dry Freeze unit was received and installed at Guindy in May, 1957. This unit is under trial for optimum working conditions. Indent for the supply of the second unit has been placed on the DGS&D. The second unit is expected to be received in the second half of the current financial year. The plant will start production after the second drying unit has been received and installed towards the end of 1958-59.

WILLINGDON HOSPITAL AND NURSING HOME NEW DELHI

The Willingdon Hospital and Nursing Home New Delhi was taken over by the Central Government from the New Delhi Municipal Committee on the 1st January 1954 with a view to improving its efficiency and providing better medical facilities. At the time the hospital was taken over its total bed strength was 50 i.e. 32 on the Hospital side and 12 on the Nursing Home side. In order to reduce overcrowding in the hospital and to meet the increasing demands a programme for the expansion of the hospital including the construction of new buildings, additions and alterations to existing buildings, provision of necessary equipment and supplies and employment of additional staff was contemplated. A provision of Rs 46.50 lakhs was included in the Second Five Year Plan.

Plan Provision

Rs 46.50 lakhs

Targets set for the Second Five Year Plan

Expansion of the hospital to provide for 230 beds

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

The bed strength of the Hospital and Nursing Home which was 50 when it was taken over has been raised to 212. Two new ward blocks have been constructed. All the major specialised services e.g. medicine surgery E.N.T. eye gynaecology and dentistry have been provided in the hospital. The X-ray block has been opened. The hospital provides diagnostic out door and indoor treatment facilities to the public and also to beneficiaries of the Contributory Health Service Scheme. The Casualty Laboratory and Out patient Departments have been extended. The Nurses Home has been constructed and occupied. The ancillary buildings of the Nursing Home are nearing completion. A large number of additional staff has been sanctioned for the hospital. At the end of December 1957 there were 29 doctors in the hospital as against 6 when it was taken over. A mobile dental van presented to the Prime Minister by the West German Government is attached to this hospital and provides dental care in the nearby villages.

SAFDARJANG HOSPITAL NEW DELHI

The Safdarjang Hospital New Delhi was taken over by the Central Government from the Delhi Administration on the 1st March 1954. The bed strength of the hospital which was 179 when it was taken over has now increased to 338. On an average 400 patients are undergoing indoor treatment in that hospital. In the Second Five Year Plan a total provision of Rs. 66 lakhs has been included for the expansion of the Hospital.

Plan Provision

Rs. 66 lakhs

Targets set for the Second Five Year Plan

To increase the number of beds to 840

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

The hospital has a surgical ward of 70 beds, a medical ward of 76 beds, an orthopaedic block of 70 beds, a paediatric block of 50 beds and gynaecological and maternity ward of 28 beds. A prosthetic unit has been installed during 1957-58. A blood bank was started on the 10th July 1957. By the 1st December 1957 755 people were given blood. A Department of Thoracic Surgery has been set up and surgery on lungs and heart has been undertaken. The hospital has also radiological, dental and ophthalmological departments.

The construction of the Nurses Hostel which would accommodate about 150 nurses is in progress and will be ready during 1958-59. A permanent block (phase I) to accommodate a diagnostic X-ray department and 108 beds is nearing completion and will be available for use during 1958-59.

The construction of 3 additional floors over the paediatric ward to provide 120 beds has been taken up. The construction of a store block

the first phase of maternity and gynaecological blocks to provide 174 beds ultimately and phase II of the permanent block have been sanctioned. The construction of a cancer ward of 50 beds has been included in the current year's programme and estimates are under preparation.

The present strength of doctors is 36 as against 15 in 1954 when the hospital was taken over. The number of out-door and in-door patients treated at the hospital for the year 1957 was 213 210 and 11 706 respectively.

DEVELOPMENT OF MENTAL HOSPITAL RANCHI

The management of this hospital which prior to 1st June 1954 vested in a Board of Trustees consisting of representatives of the States of Bihar West Bengal Uttar Pradesh Punjab and Madhya Pradesh the Europeans Association and the Anglo Indian and Domiciled European Association (Bengal) was taken over under the direct control and management of the Central Government. This was done with a view to reorganising the hospital on sound lines and also making it a model centre for the treatment of mental disorders. The bed strength of the hospital which remained stationary at 420 is distributed as follows:

West Bengal	-	255
Bihar	-	60
Uttar Pradesh	-	35
Madhya Pradesh	-	10
Delhi	-	10
Assam	-	6
Orissa	-	6
PEPSU (now Punjab)	-	1
Tripura	-	4
Other areas	-	3
Independent beds	-	30
TOTAL		<u>420</u>

Plan Provision

For the improvement and development of this hospital a sum of Rs 8.25 lakhs has been provided in the Second Five Year Plan.

Targets set for the Second Five Year Plan

The following development works are emphasised under the scheme:

- (i) Changeover from D.C. to A.C.
- (ii) Construction of Sewerage system
- (iii) Construction of quarters
- (iv) Construction of an up-to-date kitchen block.

Achievements

The work regarding the change-over from DC to AC has been completed. Action on other works will be taken up during the current financial year. An expenditure of Rs 94 668 during 1956-57 and of Rs 23 550 during 1957-58 has been incurred. The expenditure on all the above works is expected to exceed the plan provision and as a result it is likely that some expenditure will have to be incurred during the Third Plan period.

HEALTH SURVEY IN COMMUNITY PROJECT AREAS

A scheme for conducting detailed survey of health conditions in the Community Project Areas after periodic intervals was formulated and included in the First Five Year Plan for a two-year period 1954-55 and 1955-56 at a cost of Rs 1.2 lakhs and the target aimed at was to survey 10 development blocks. On account of non-availability of suitable candidates to man the team the work could not be started before August 1955. By the end of March 1956 only 2 community projects were surveyed.

The scheme was included in the Second Five Year Plan for a two-year period at a cost of Rs 1.0 lakh and the target aimed was to survey about 8 community project blocks. From April 1956 to February 1958 the health survey was completed in 5 blocks namely Dongarpur (Rajasthan) Ekangarsara (Bihar) Captaunganj (U.P.) Rangiya (Assam) and Thoubal (Manipur). As it was originally contemplated to survey about 20 blocks the Planning Commission has been approached for the continuance of the scheme for the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan.

Plan Provision

Centre—Rs 1 lakh

Staff—Nil

Targets

8 Blocks

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

The survey has so far been completed in 7 blocks namely Sakugarh (W. Bengal) Dabra (Madhya Pradesh) Dongarpur (Rajasthan) Ekangarsara (Bihar) Captaunganj (U.P.) Rangiya (Assam) Thoubal (Manipur) and Tancher (Orissa).

The survey work is in progress in Vetapalam N.E.S. blocks in Andhra Pradesh.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRAL FOOD LABORATORY

The Central Food Laboratory required to be set up under Section 4 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 was established temporarily at the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health Calcutta with

effect from the 1st June 1955 pending the construction of a permanent building for the Laboratory at Calcutta. The building has been completed.

Plan Provision

Centre—Rs 14.80 lakhs

Targets set for the Second Five Year Plan

Establishment of the Laboratory

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

In the Second Five Year Plan the following provision was made

	Rs
Non recurring for building	6 80 000
Recurring	8 00,000
TOTAL	14 80 000

Sanction for the construction of the building at an estimated expenditure of Rs 8.80 lakhs was accorded in April 1955. The building is almost complete and the Laboratory shifted to it in January 1958.

The recurring expenditure on the Laboratory has been as follows

	Rs
Actual expenditure during 1956-57	1 15 069
Actual expenditure during 1957-58	86 055
Budget provision for 1958-59	1 10 000
TOTAL	Rs 3 11 124

During the next two years an expenditure of Rs 2,50,000 (i.e. Rs 1,25,000 per year on the existing basis after providing for usual increments to staff) may be anticipated. Therefore as against the Plan provision of Rs 11,00,000 and expenditure of Rs 5.61 lakhs may be anticipated.

EXPANSION OF THE LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE NEW DELHI

The scheme envisages to make up the deficiency in respect of clinical and teaching facilities in many of the specialised departments of the College which at present remain far below the optimum. The demand for admission into the Lady Hardinge Medical College is actually greater than before. To meet the increased demand the number of admissions has been gradually increased. It was 40 in 1954-55 and it has been increased to 70 from 1958-59. It is also proposed to provide treatment of a better standard by adding to the specialised departments of the college by increasing the strength of the existing staff and by adding to the existing equipment etc. It has also become necessary to increase the bed strength by 150.

Plan Provision

Centre—Rs 55 lakhs

Targets set for the Second Five Year Plan

During 1956 57 and 1957 58 a total sum of Rs 19 38 lakhs was spent on (1) buildings (Rs 15 40 lakhs) (2) equipment (Rs 3 64 lakhs) and (3) on staff (Rs 0 34 lakhs)

It is proposed to take up the following items of work during 1958 59 and the remaining years of the Second Five Year Plan period

	In lakhs Rs
<i>During 1958 59</i>	
1 Additions to X Ray Dept	0 50
2 Extension to library	0 20
3 Three new blocks of flats for Class IV servants	2 10
4 Coal godown	0 08
5 Garages for staff	0 10
<i>During the remaining years of the Plan</i>	
1 42 additional beds	1 70
2 Conversion of existing dispensary etc into a ward of about 40 beds	0 25
3 Construction of a medical ward with about 40 beds as first floor over the new O P D	2 00
4 A new 4 storeyed ward block with a total bed strength of about 150	10 00
5 Additional accommodation for staff nurses including common dining room and kitchen	3 10
6 New students wing for probationary nurses	6 75
7 New Sisters Block	1 80

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

The following important buildings have been constructed

- (1) A new out patient block
- (2) A new lecture theatre block
- (3) *New nurses quarters*
- (4) Quarters for married registrars and house surgeons and
- (5) A block of 18 Class IV servants quarters

THE TATA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL BOMBAY

The Tata Memorial Hospital Bombay was taken over by the Government of India with effect from 1st April 1957 It is administered by the

Governing Board for the Tata Memorial Hospital Bombay under the provisions of the agreement subsisting between the Government of India and the Trustees of Sir Dorabji Tata Trust Bombay

Plan Provision

Rs 44.50 lakhs

Targets

Taking over and the development of the Hospital

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

A sum of Rs 4,63,000 was paid during 1957-58 to the Governing Body of the Hospital to meet recurring expenditure on the hospital and a sum of Rs 96,000 was paid as a non-recurring grant in aid. A sum of Rs 1 lakh was paid to the hospital during 1956-57 as recurring grant in aid.

AFTER CARE AND REHABILITATION CENTRE FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED AT BOMBAY

The Rehabilitation and Training Centre for the Crippled Bombay has been established in collaboration with UN. The centre which started functioning temporarily at the L.E.M. Hospital Bombay in September 1955 will serve as a pilot project for the whole of India in demonstrating modern rehabilitation techniques and particularly in training technical personnel to staff the rehabilitation centres in various parts of the country. The centre has been started as a joint venture of the Government of India, the Government of Bombay and the Bombay Municipal Corporation who have agreed to bear one third each of the recurring expenditure of the centre subject to a maximum of Rs 1,00,000 per annum. The non-recurring expenditure of the centre is entirely the liability of the Government of India. A Managing Committee composed of the representatives of all the three participating authorities and the S.R.C.C. Bombay who have agreed to donate land for the centre and also the land and building for the Prosthetic Workshop which will be an integral part of the centre has been constituted and made responsible for the overall policy and financing of the centre with effect from 1st April 1957. An Indian orthopaedic specialist who had training under the WHO fellowship is the Medical Director of the project. Four UN experts have been assigned to the project by the UNTAB who will work at the project up to the end of 1959. The UNICEF is providing machine tools and equipment necessary to make braces and prosthetic appliances in the workshop to a total value of \$11,000 (including \$1,000 estimated for freight).

Plan Provision

The Scheme has been included in the Second Five Year Plan with a plan provision of Rs 15 00 000 To meet the recurring and non recurring expenditure of the centre the provision made and the actual expenditure incurred since 1956-57 is as follows

Year	Provis on made	Amount spent
	Rs	Rs
1956 57	3 00 000	40 200
1957 58	3 00 000	62 625

A provision of Rs 3 lakhs has been made in the budget grant of this Ministry for 1958 59 for the implem ntation of this scheme

Targets set for the Second Five Year Plan

The Government of India are committed to construct the building for the workshop and the rehabilitation centre The following target tim schedule has been laid down for the purpose

(a) Appointment of National Counterparts for Prosthetic Expert	October 1957
(b) Commencement of building for work shop	October 1957
(c) Commencement of building for Rehabilitation centre	April 1958
(d) UNICEF equipment to arrive in India	Arrived by June 1957
(e) UNICEF equipment to be installed in workshop	March 1958
(f) Completion of workshop	April 1958

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

The national counterpart for the Prosthetic Expert was appointed on 16th October 1957 and the building for workshop also commenced in October 1957 It is now almost completed The water and electric con nections are probably the only works that are not yet completed The building for the centre could not be commenced as the M R C C Bombay did not release the land promised by them Efforts are being made to get the promised plots of land released

ESTABLISHMENT OF 52 BED TB ISOLATION WARD AT TB HOSPITAL MEHRAULI

A scheme for the establishment of a 52 bed TB isolation ward at TB Hospital Mehrauli (Delhi) has been included in the Second Five Year

Plan The ward is maintained by the T B Association of India and the expenditure is met by the Central Government

Plan Provision

Rs 55 lakhs

Targets

The establishment of the ward at the T B Hospital Mehrauli

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

The ward was completed in March 1958 and the patients have been admitted since then

ESTABLISHMENT OF CANCER RESEARCH CENTRES

The problem of cancer is of such vast proportion that one research centre viz the Indian Cancer Research Centre Bombay for the whole country was considered inadequate to tackle the varied problems connected with this disease. The Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre Calcutta was therefore taken over by the Government of India with effect from 1st April 1957 and it is being administered by a Governing Board of which Dr H C Roy is the Chairman. It is proposed to encourage further research in cancer by establishing some new cancer wards or units in the existing hospitals in the country

Plan Provision

Rs 35 00 lakhs

Targets set for the Second Five Year Plan

In the original scheme the intention was that four cancer research centres should be established and the total expenditure involved both non-recurring and recurring should be met out of the Plan provision. Accordingly it was planned to take over the Chittaranjan Cancer Centre the Madras Cancer Institute and the Radium Insitute at Hyderabad and it was also proposed to establish a cancer centre at Patna. Subsequently the idea of taking over the existing centres was given up except in regard to the Chittaranjan Cancer Centre Calcutta, particularly in view of the fact that there are very few qualified and experienced people to undertake cancer research on the lines of what is being done at the Indian Cancer Research Centre Bombay and to some extent at the Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital Calcutta

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

The research portion of the Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital Calcutta was taken over by the Government of India with effect from 1st April 1957

Grant in aid amounting to Rs 4 00 000 (Rs 3 lakhs non recurring and Rs 1 lakh recurring) were paid to the Chittaranjan National Research Centre Calcutta during 1957-58. A grant in aid of Rs 2.50 lakhs was paid to the Cancer Research Institute Madras during 1957-58 from the funds provided under the Scheme.

GRANT TO THE INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

The Government of India has been paying annual grants to the Indian Council of Medical Research (originally called IRFA) for its research activities. The Council works for research in the field of medicine and public health. It is an autonomous body administered by a Governing Body whose Chairman is the Minister for Health Government of India. It is entirely subsidised by the Central Government.

Plan Provision

Rs 312 lakhs

Targets set for the Second Five Year Plan

To carry out research in both modern as well as Indigenous Systems of Medicine.

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

Apart from a number of Schemes already in progress the Council embarked last year on two research projects—one in the control of Tuberculosis and the other in the control of Trachoma. Studies are under way on the growth and development of Indian children and protein malnutrition. A scheme for a detailed health survey of a compact unit of about 100 families in Delhi has also been undertaken. In the field of Virus Research two units for the study of respiratory and intestinal viruses have been established at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor. The Council gave a grant for the study of techniques essential in the manufacture of influenza vaccine. As a result of these studies it became possible for the Government of India to organize the production of influenza vaccine in different centres in the country.

Increasing attention is being paid by the Council to research on indigenous drugs. Four centres in the country are engaged on this work. The Council is also sponsoring research in physiological aspects of yogic exercises at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

A grant in aid of Rs 50 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Council during 1957-58.

During 1958-59 out of a budget provision of Rs 50 lakhs the instalment of Rs 20 lakhs has so far been paid.

BUILDING PROGRAMME FOR THE CENTRAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE KASALI

Central Research Institute Kasali manufactures bacterial vaccines Rabies vaccine Autovaccines Diphtheria Toxoid Anti Toxin Snake anti venom Tetanus anti toxins and sera for the use of the army and civil authorities in India It also undertakes inspection of commercial firms manufacturing Sera and Vaccines on behalf of the licensing authorities under the Drugs Act The Institute maintains a large collection of bacterial type cultures of pathogenic organisms to meet the needs of medical colleges manufacturing concerns laboratories and medical research workers in the country The Institute is also a national salmonella centre

In order to increase the activities of the Institute a scheme has been drawn up in the Second Five Year Plan for the construction of Serum Concentration Block Yellow Fever Vaccine Block and Constant Temperature room and also for the purchase of equipment

Plan Provision

A Plan provision of Rs 5.88 lakhs has been made for this scheme

Targets set for the Second Five Year Plan

(i) Construction of Serum concentration Block	1961
(ii) Construction of additional stables and Syce Quarters	1961
(iii) Construction of a Cold Room	1959

Achievements

The work of construction of Yellow Fever Vaccine Block has been dropped for the present In its place the work of construction of additional stables and syce quarters will be carried out The construction work will be taken up in hand during 1959-60 and completed by 1961 The building site have been acquired from the PEPSU Government for Rs 53,000 The construction of the Constant Temperature room which was envisaged originally has been postponed and in its place a Cold Room in the Anti-roto Block is to be constructed A separate room for the purpose is available The scheme was programmed to have been completed during 1957-58 but could not be taken up in hand by the CPWD for want of funds due to economy measures The equipment worth Rs 44,000 could not be purchased during the years 1955-56 and 1956-57 This was partly due to non availability of certain items by the end of March 1958 and partly due to the non availability of foreign exchange

in regard to certain items. An expenditure of Rs 1 27 000 has been incurred up to the end of 1957-58. For the purchase of equipment a provision of Rs 50 000 has been made for the year 1958-59.

TRACHOMA PILOT PROJECT

The Trachoma Pilot Project has been established in the Tapal NES Block in Aligarh District with the Gandhi Eye Hospital and Institute of Ophthalmology at Aligarh as the main base Hospital for the Project. The object of this Project is to have a preliminary survey and study of Trachoma which constitutes a major problem in eye disease and is the principal cause of total and partial blindness. The Project has been established in collaboration with the WHO. Under the Plan of Operation the WHO have provided an expert for a period of two years and are to procure a Comberg Slit Lamp. In so far as the Government of India are concerned the Indian Council of Medical Research have been entrusted with the implementation of the Pilot Project.

Plan Provision

The Trachoma Pilot Project was included in the Second Five Year Plan with a provision of Rs 1 93 000. The Project which was formally inaugurated in October 1956 was to last for two years. The time limit for the project has since been extended with the consequent increase in the Plan provision. The Project is now to last up to 31st March 1960 and the Plan provision has been increased to Rs 5 60 lakhs.

Targets set for the Second Five Year Plan

Grants worth Rs 1 67 500 have been paid to the Indian Council of Medical Research for the implementation of Project. The Project is to be completed within the Second Five Year Plan period. Survey of the problem of Trachoma is to be completed in the States concerned and a Topographical map is also to be prepared for the purpose of initiating a mass campaign against the disease.

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

It has been established that Trachoma is a major Public Health problem affecting mostly the children with the Trachoma implications rising as the age advances. During the second year of activity it is proposed that the activity of the Project be extended to the States of U.P. (Sitapur) Rajasthan and Punjab for treatment programme and to other States to prepare a topographical map of Trachoma. The Plan of action for the second year of its activity has been approved.

The Department of Biochemistry has undertaken research on the electrophoretic patterns of serum proteins the urinary excretory amino acid pattern the glucose tolerance test by the Exton Rose Method the amino acid pattern of cerebro spinal fluid the appraisal of the nutritional status of the in patients and the estimations of sodium potassium and calcium by flame photometry

The Department of Biophysics has been investigating into the electroencephalogram and electrocardiogram patterns as well as respiration charts of yogis in the state of samadhi it is also studying variations in electroencephalograms produced by visual flickers and audible notes of varying frequencies

The Department of Psychology has devised tests to measure personality and human relations has undertaken a pilot survey to correlate dreams day dreams and reveries with personality types and has been studying psychopathological symptoms by interviewing and tests. An attempt is being made to standardise a set of TAT cards for the Indian population and to analyse psychotic art pieces

The Research Officer in Sanskrit has been studying the influence of rites and rituals on the Indian mind the problem of mental health in Bhagavad Gita the conception of Ego and its development in various Indian schools of thought and the notion of Personality according to Samkhya

The Institute has launched on a job analysis programme to discover and evaluate facts concerning the various jobs in the hospital situation such as Nurses Ward boys etc. in order to improve the performance and efficiency

The Hostel Building for the students of the Institute has also been constructed

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

So far Rs 2 85 240 have been granted as non recurring expenditure up to the end of 1957 58

CENTRAL LEPROSY TEACHING AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

A Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute has been established at Tirumani Chinleput District Madras State with effect from 5th January 1955 The Institute is being administered by a Government Body The Government of India pays grants for meeting expenditure on the Institute The Government of Madras also bear a proportionate expenditure not exceeding Rs 3 lakhs per annum The aims and objects of the Institute are to undertake research on the problems relating to Leprosy to promote field studies for the application of the results to train leprosy workers to give technical advice and guidance in the sphere of anti leprosy work and to participate actively in the organisation and development of leprosy policies and programmes in the States

Plan Provision

The CLTRI was included in the Second Five Year Plan with a Plan provision of Rs 28 00 000 It has since been reduced to Rs 23 00 000

Targets set for the Second Five Year Plan

No specific targets for the scheme have been laid down

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

The Institute has been established where training and treatment facilities are provided. During the year 1957 1 375 patients were treated in the in patient department and 707 patients in the out door department of the Institute. At the Silver Jubilee Clinic at Saidapet 2 623 out patients were treated. 253 operations were performed at the Institute. 51 Medical Officers and 16 Health Inspectors were trained. The Mobile Epidemiological Unit for carrying out anti leprosy work is visiting 15 centres which cover about 200 villages. At these centres 2 269 patients have been registered for treatment.

EXPANSION OF THE HUMAN VARIATION UNIT AT THE INDIAN CANCER RESEARCH CENTRE BOMBAY

This Scheme consists of the following three items

	Plan Provision (Rs in lakhs)
(1) The expansion of the Human Variation Unit	2.75
(2) Students Hostel and construction of an additional floor in the building of the Indian Cancer Research Centre Bombay	4.75
(3) Development of Biophysics Deptt	1.50

The Human Variation Unit which is attached to the Indian Cancer Research Centre Bombay was started on the 1st January 1953 with the object of making use of the enormous diversity of the people of India to study some of the problems of human heredity. The unit has a team of five staff and research workers for dealing with problems in serology haematology biochemistry statistics and clinical medicine with an added emphasis on human heredity.

Plan Provision

Rs 9.0 lakhs

Targets set for the Second Five Year Plan

The completion of the items (1) (2) and (3) mentioned in the 1st paragraph under this head.

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

A grant in aid of Rs 1.75 lakhs to be paid in two equal instalments of Rs 87 500 was sanctioned to the Indian Cancer Research Centre Bombay for the construction of an additional floor. It has since been decided that the work should be constructed through the agency of the CPWD as a deposit work. The expenditure on this scheme is not booked separately. It is treated as part of the Indian Cancer Research Centre.

CONTROL OF VENEREAL DISEASES—CENTRAL V D ORGANIZATION

A venereal disease demonstration team was assigned by the World Health Organization to India during 1949 to establish V D Control Demonstration units in rural and urban areas and to teach the most modern methods of the control of V D group of diseases to trainees assigned from various States in India. In fulfilment of one of the conditions imposed by the World Health Organization a V D Training Centre has been established by the Central Government in the Safdarjang Hospital New Delhi to carry on the Training Programme.

Plan Provision

There is a plan provision of Rs 2.50 lakhs for this scheme during the Second Five Year Plan.

Targets set for the Second Plan

The Central V D Organisation at the Headquarters under the Directorate General of Health Services is required to be strengthened with a view to planning, developing and expanding a nation wide V D Control Programme.

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

The Training Centre and the Antigen Production Unit have been established in the Safdarjang Hospital New Delhi. The Adviser to the Government of India for V D joined on 14th November 1957. Some staff has also been appointed. An expenditure of Rs 0.07 lakhs has been incurred from 1956 to the end of March 1958.

TRAINING IN PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

At present there is an acute shortage of trained technical personnel and the successful implementation of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme demands adequate number of trained Public Health Engineers and auxiliary personnel. The Government of India have therefore sanctioned a comprehensive programme for this purpose for training engineers, overseers, water works and sewage treatment works operators and sanitary inspectors. A number of courses of varying duration especially designed to meet the requirements of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme are organised and conducted at various centres. Facilities for the training of engineers leading to a Master's degree in Public Health Engineering have been available at the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health Calcutta for some time. As this Institute is not in a position to arrange for the training of all the categories of personnel envisaged in the scheme, the co-operation of the Engineering College Guindy Madras and the Engineering College Roorkee have been enlisted for imparting train-

ing to the remaining personnel financial assistance being given to them from the Centre for this purpose. The programme includes payment of stipends to the students at the sanctioned rate (Rs 150 per month for engineers Rs 100 for engineering subordinates and water works operators and Rs 75 per month for sanitary inspectors) during the training period payment of the necessary tuition and examination fees on behalf of the trainees at the Institutions other than the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health Calcutta where they are exempted from the payment of these fees payment of the cost of educational tours undertaken by the trainees and assistance to the Gundy Engineering College and Roorkee Engineering College at the rate of Rs 75 000 per college as grant in aid for buildings and equipment and grant of Rs 22 500 per annum for each institution or approximately 50% of the anticipated expenditure on teaching and other staff.

The Courses for engineers are of 2 categories viz a 10 months course and a three months course. The 10 months course leading to a Degree of Master of Engineering in Public Health Engineering is given at the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health Calcutta and the Engineering College Gundy Madras. The three months course of intensive training is given at the Engineering College Gundy with effect from 15th February 1957. A similar course is expected to be given at the Roorkee Engineering College with effect from 1st September 1958. The courses for the engineering subordinates (non-degree holders) are for three months duration. One course is given at the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health Calcutta from January to March every year for 30 trainees. A similar course for 20 trainees is given at the Engineering College Gundy three times a year. The Roorkee Engineering College will also be giving a similar course with effect from 1st September 1958. The courses for the water works operators and sanitary inspectors are to be organized at regional centres.

Plan Provision

Centre—Rs 50 lakhs (reduced to Rs 30 lakhs)

Targets set for the Second Five Year Plan

(a) Training of Engineers in 10 months course	250
(b) Training of Engineers in 3 months course	800
(c) Training of Engineering Subordinates in 3 months course	1 800
(d) Training of Sanitary Inspectors in short course	750
(e) Training of Water Works Operators in 1 month course	500

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

Type of Course	Institution	Person / Trainee
(1) Training of Entrainers in 10 months Course	All India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health	4
(2) Training of Entrainers in the 6 months Course	Engineering College Gwalior	23
(3) Training of Entrainers in the 3 months Course	Subordinate in All India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health	46
(4) —do—	Engineering College Gwalior	46
(5) Training of Water Works Officers in one month Course	District Water Works	1

TRAINING AND RESEARCH IN MEDICAL STATISTICS

The scheme is meant for training and research in Medical Statistics. The training part of the scheme will be implemented by the Director All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health Calcutta with the collaboration of the Indian Statistical Institute. The details of the programme are being worked out. The training is expected to commence shortly and will be imparted to candidates nominated by State Government to whom a stipend of Rs. 150 per month per student will be given.

The research part of the scheme will be implemented through the Indian Council of Medical Research. The Directorate General of Health Services and the Indian Council of Medical Research are jointly working out the details of the research work to be undertaken.

Plan Provision

Centre—Rs. 10.00 lakhs

Targets set for the Second Five Year Plan

It is proposed to train 50 statisticians during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

A grant of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned to the Indian Council of Medical Research during 1957-58 for the two research schemes.

GOITRE CONTROL SCHEME

The scheme envisages estimation of goitre problem in the sub-Himalayan areas supply of iodised salt to the inhabitants of the areas with endemic goitre and assessment of the results of iodine prophylaxis.

Two field units will undertake survey of the areas to delimit areas of goitre endemicity and define areas of distribution of iodised salt. Only iodised salt will be made available in the selected areas for human consumption at the same price as the ordinary salt. The cost of iodisation will be met by the Central Government. The UNICEF has agreed to supply the Iodisation Plant and two Station Wagons for the survey teams.

Plan Provision

Rs 18 00 000

Targets set for the Second Five Year Plan

Only iodised salt will be made available in the selected areas for human consumption at the same price as ordinary salt. The cost of iodisation of the salt will be met by the Central Government. A total population of 87.5 lakhs is expected to be covered during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

The post of Officer on Special Duty has been filled in the Directorate General of Health Services to supervise the programme. The UNICEF has agreed to make a free supply of the iodisation plants and also the transport required for the Survey Team. These iodisation plants are expected to be received in the month of September 1959 and the production is expected to start from December 1959.

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UPGRADING OF CERTAIN DEPARTMENTS IN MEDICAL COLLEGES

With a view to giving post-graduate training to selected doctors to make them fit for teaching and research work the scheme for the upgrading of certain departments in Medical Colleges and Research Institutions in the country was started in 1948. The expenditure on the Upgraded Department is shared between the Government of India and the State Government concerned on the basis of 50:50 of the actual expenditure subject to certain ceilings. The expenditure on buildings etc., is entirely borne by the State Government concerned. A monthly stipend of Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 (according to qualifications) is payable to the students admitted to the Upgraded Departments.

Plan Provision

Centre—Rs. 25 lakhs

State—Not known

Targets set for Second Five Year Plan

Five departments are proposed to be upgraded in the existing Medical Colleges

Achievements up to 31st March 1959

- (1) *Upgraded during the First Five Year Plan for which the financial assistance is being given during Second Five Year Plan*

MADRAS

- (1) Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Government Hospital for Women and Children Madras
- (2) Institute of Venereology Government General Hospital Madras
- (3) Institute of Anatomy Stanley Medical College Madras
- (4) Thoracic Surgery Unit Christian Medical College Vellore

BIHAR

- (5) Upgraded Physiology Department, Patna Medical College Patna *

MYSORE

- (6) All India Institute of Mental Health Bangalore

BOMBAY

- (7) Indian Cancer Research Centre Bombay

DELHI

- (8) Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute Delhi University Delhi

Achievements up to 31st March 1959

TB isolation beds have been established as follows —

		Karnataka	33	Andhra
		M. I. G. N.	20	Pradesh
		Nel	12	
		D. I. I.	100	Bombay
		A. I. I.	20	
		Bl. I. I.	20	Rajasthan
Andhra Pradesh	315	A. I. I.	60	Madras
		D. I. I.	400	West Bengal
Bombay	100	S. I. I.	10	
		S. I. I.	10	
Rajasthan	40	M. I. I.	10	
		M. I. I.	10	
Madras	60	S. I. I.	10	
		D. I. I.	10	
West Bengal	500	K. I. I.	10	
		S. I. I.	10	
Bihar	54	B. I. I.	10	Bihar
	100	A. I. I.	10	
		A. I. I.	10	
		K. I. I.	10	
		C. I. I.	10	
		K. I. I.	10	
		B. I. I.	10	
		S. I. I.	10	
		I. I. I.	10	
		S. I. I.	10	
		D. I. I.	10	
		K. I. I.	64	

Approval to the establishment of 1055 TB isolation beds during 1958-59 has been accorded

FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME

Fertility dilemma has been before us for several centuries and seems to have defied solution. The basic facts have often been stated like qualitative and quantitative aspects of population problem unlimited potentialities of reproduction limitation of food supplies and necessity of balance between the two for civilised existence abortions ill health and even death of mothers and children in unplanned motherhood emotional instability in removing the fear of uncontrolled pregnancy family happiness and harmony inherent in getting children when they are wanted

It is now widely recognised that the success of the schemes of economic development of India will be considerably hampered if due attention is not paid to the problem of growing population. According to one estimate if the fertility remains unchanged the population of India in 1986 will be about double the 1956 figure (775 million). National income and resources will also improve during this period. If the national income is doubled it will still mean that we will be forced to remain almost at the present level of food consumption and standard of living. It is obvious

that birth rates must be reduced to stabilize the population at a level consistent with the requirements of national economy

Plan Provision

Appreciating the gravity and urgency of the problem both for the individual and the community a sum of Rs 65 lakhs was allocated by the Central Government in the First Five Year Plan of the Ministry of Health for a Family Planning Programme. A provision of Rs 497 lakhs—Rs 400 lakhs at the Centre and Rs 97 lakhs in States—has been made in the Second Five Year Plan.

Family Planning Programme is essentially a four pointed action programme. The four important activities are Service, Training, Education and Research. The tentative figures of expenditure are

	(Rs in lakhs)
Service	373.25
Training	15.75
Education	50.00
Research	50.00
TOTAL	489.00

Targets and General Outline

Service

During the plan period it is proposed to open 500 clinics in urban and 2 000 clinics in rural areas. Each clinic normally will serve a population of 50 000 in urban and 66 000 in rural areas. Financial assistance is being provided to open these clinics to State Govts., Local Bodies and to Voluntary Organisations. Provisional phasing of rural and urban clinics is shown in Enclosure A.

Pattern of staff and expenditure for a clinic to be established in urban and rural areas is as follows:

	Urban Rs	Rural Rs
Equipment furniture and publicity material	000	500
Stock up of contraceptives for sale on cost price	500	500
One woman doctor and one part time male doctor	5 000	—
One Health Visitor or Social Worker	3 000	3 000
One Peon	1 000	—
Contingencies Conveyance allowance etc.,	500	1 000
Free and subsidised supply of contraceptives	1 500	1 500

The pattern of Central assistance is

	State Govt & Local Bodies	Voluntary Orga nizations
<i>Non recurring</i>	100	100
<i>Recurring</i>		
First—Year	80	100
Second Year	70	80
Third Year	50	60
Fourth Year	40	80
Fifth Year	20	80,

Sheaths and foam tablets are distributed free of charge by the rural family planning clinics. At the urban clinics all contraceptives are distributed free to people with income below Rs 100 p m at half price to those with income between Rs 101 to Rs 200 p m and at cost price to those whose income is more than Rs 200 p m. Local Bodies and Voluntary Organizations can obtain form of application from Director General of Health Services New Delhi. The applications for grants by them are normally sent to the Director General of Health Services through respective State Governments. An advance copy with recommendations of local Administrative Officer is sent direct to Director General of Health Services. All applications will be accompanied with the necessary certificates and enclosures. It is essential that high priority should be given to trained doctors and medical auxiliaries in family planning. Medical and para medical teaching institutions have been urged to include in their curricula instructions in family planning and 100 per cent financial assistance has been offered to them to open family planning clinics.

Family Planning service is likely to succeed if the clinics are associated with maternity and child health work or with centres which provide medical aid and welfare service. Therefore it is necessary that the family planning clinics are opened as integral part of such maternity and child welfare services. The main problem is the extension of family planning programme to the villages where 82 per cent of the people live. National Extension and Community Development Organisations are gradually covering the whole country. In rural areas the clinics are being mainly associated with primary health centres. The role of social workers and medical personnel is unique in the society by virtue of their specialised knowledge and social aims. Active assistance and co-operation of voluntary family planning organisations, social workers, medical and para medical personnel has therefore been sought.

The success of the scheme will largely depend on the field workers offering the advice. The field workers in family planning both in urban and rural areas must possess certain basic qualities i.e. sincere belief in

the necessity of family planning genuine interest in social work ability to establish good human relationship personal and professional integrity maturity (age 25 years or over) preferably married infinite patience ability to understand and to impart the requisite knowledge of physiology psychology and dynamics of human relations accepted methods of family planning health economic and cultural factors affecting family life and familiarity with counselling techniques

A medico-social field worker was required to possess M.A. Degree or Diploma in Social Science and a public health nurse B.Sc. in nursing. It has now been decided that where trained workers with requisite qualifications are not available matriculates as field workers for rural areas and graduates preferably in science as social workers in urban areas with the experience of community and social work can be employed. Where workers with these qualifications even are not available staff nurses auxiliary midwives and candidates with educational qualification up to eighth class or vernacular final may be employed as field workers. The staff employed in family planning clinics should not be associated with commercial establishments concerned with the manufacture or sale of contraceptive appliances for profit or who have financial interest in the sale of any contraceptive appliances or product. Doctors employed should be registered medical practitioners (i.e. a person holding a qualification specified or notified under Section 3 of the Indian Medical Degrees Act 1916—VII of 1916 or in the schedules to the Indian Medical Council Act 1933—XXVII of 1933).

The methods acceptable in other countries like diaphragm and jelly do not seem to be of general application in India at present except for certain groups in urban population. The method must be simple cheap effective harmless and acceptable. All available methods should however be offered explaining limitation of each. There are reasons to believe that in rural areas sheaths foam tablets and possibly also gels may be acceptable. The importance of safe periods and withdrawal often rejected should not be underrated. These should be advised when no other method is acceptable. It must not be forgotten that withdrawal is one of the most widely used methods. The socio-economic pressure seems to be asserting itself and the number of people seeking a permanent method of control of conception is increasing. The reported number of male and female sterilization cases (which appear to be under estimates) from Andhra Assam Bihar Bombay Kerala Madhya Pradesh Madras Mysore Orissa Punjab Rajasthan West Bengal Delhi Himachal Pradesh and Tripura is 5 751 in 1956 9 748 in 1957 and 2 802 in January—March 1958. The Family Planning Board recommended that sterilization operation should be voluntary with the consent by both husband and wife depending on merits of each case and the operation should be performed by trained surgeons in hospitals and institutions where facilities for operation exist and not in Family Planning Clinics.

It must be appreciated that clinics alone for a long time will not be able to reach the entire population. Family Planning methods which do not require medical consultation should be widely disseminated. The advice on family planning should be available at every hospital dispensary primary health centre and maternity and child health centre. Community welfare programmes should be developed around each family planning centre. Aim should be to impart knowledge on the subject to maximum number of persons in the shortest time. First the population which can be effectively reached by a group of field workers can be clearly marked then the target of imparting the information can be laid down e.g. work is in one area with about 10 000 population may decide to impart knowledge to 80 per cent of married couples of that area within one year and concurrently efforts made that the knowledge so imparted is practised. Programmes in which people themselves take the initiative readily succeed. Natural medium of expression like bhajan mandali or folklore appeal to the people. Desire for a facility if not present will require to be created by social education. Targets alone will not achieve the objective. To cover the whole country in this way requires a large number of voluntary social workers in organised groups at all levels. State District Tehsil and village. Such groups where they already do not exist should be formed immediately.

Training

Trained personnel are essential for the success of any programme. As an interim measure *ad hoc* training courses were run in different parts of India. Family Planning Training and Research Centre has been opened in Bombay. A rural training centre has been developed in Ramanagaram. Stipends are paid to the trainees at the rate of Rs. 150 p.m. to doctors Rs. 100 p.m. to social workers and Rs. 75 p.m. to Health Visitors. Travelling allowance is also paid to trainees from voluntary organisations. Application for admission in Bombay can be sent direct to Officer in charge Family Planning Training and Research Centre Sandhurst Road Bombay-4 and for admission in Madras to Director Public Health Mysore Bangalore. Each trainee receiving stipends is required to execute surety bond to the effect that after completion of training he or she would serve the State/Local Body/Voluntary Organisation for a period of at least three years. The applications of trainees should be sponsored by State Government/Local Body or Voluntary Organisation.

Education

An extensive and broad based education programme with the aid of all available resources and methods is envisaged. Educational materials are tested and modified to suit the requirements. Posters pamphlet and films have their uses and limitations. Family planning is a complex problem. Personal contact individually and in groups by social workers and natural group leaders is essential for successfully conveying the message of family planning. There is no appreciable opposition to family planning. This is

encouraging Ideological or religious controversy should however be avoided Every care should be taken to ensure that social and cultural values are not affected Family planning is not an irresponsible way of life Its purpose is to restrict the family in such a way as to develop a harmonious unit from social cultural and economic point of view Family planning does not also mean family limitation and spacing of children only It also includes infertility and its treatment marriage guidance pre marital examination and advice guidance as to parenthood for people worried about heredity infirmities in themselves or their families At present family limitation is our major problem hence emphasis is on birth control

Research

Research covers every field of family planning programme Evaluation of practically every activity is carried out The information collected in the field will be brought to the notice of research planning and administrative staff

The medical and biological research is being carried out by the Indian Council of Medical Research Research includes development of simple foam tablet and investigations on oral contraceptives A contraceptive testing unit has been established at the Indian Cancer Research Centre

Provision for controlling objectionable advertisements has been included in the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act 1954 This is briefly the Family planning programme

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

Progress during 1956—58

A high powered Family Planning Board has been formed with Union Health Minister as Chairman to advise on family planning programme The Board lays down broad principles of policy A Standing Committee with Secretary of the Ministry of Health as Chairman has also been set up and undertakes scrutiny of various proposals relating to family planning and to deal with other cognate matters

In order to guide co ordinate and supervise the programme in each State and have liaison with central organisation appointment of family planning officer in each State has been recommended who will be paid by Government of India for first three years Full time Family Planning Officers have been appointed in the States of Andhra Bombay Kerala Madras Mysore Punjab Rajasthan and West Bengal Part time officer was appointed by Delhi Administration Family Planning work is being looked after by Maternity and Child Welfare Officer of health in Assam Bihar Madhya Pradesh Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh Family Planning Boards have been formed in all States except Madhya Pradesh Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir

During the First Five Year Plan Rs 65 lakhs were allocated for Family Planning The actual expenditure was Rs 15.82 lakhs Against a budget

provision of Rs 30 lakhs in 1955-57 an expenditure of Rs 9 12 lakhs was incurred. The family planning programme has made notable progress during 1957-58. The expenditure including the grants sanctioned during 1957-58 is Rs 26 13 lakhs as against a budget provision of Rs 25 lakhs. Details of expenditure on family planning up to 31st March 1958 are as follows —

Budget Provision and Expenditure (Rs in lakhs)

	First Plan		1956-57		1957-58	
	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure including sanctions
(i) Grants in aid for opening/maintenance of clinics	30 00	7 99	12 00	3 0	15 07	16 31
(ii) Teachers and Educational	13 00	0 40	9 00	0 69	5 3	7 27
(iii) Research	18 00	3 99	6 00	4 30	3 56	6 70
(iv) Organisation	3 00	3 44	4 00	0 93	1 14	0 85
TOTAL	65 00	15 8	30 00	9 1	5 00	26 13

During the First Five Year Plan period 147 clinics (21 rural and 126 urban) were opened. During the period 1956-58 sanctions were issued for the opening of 292 rural and 108 urban clinics. Some State Governments were asked to implement the programme and grants would be issued on the receipt of details of actual expenditure incurred. Against the target of 300 rural and 70 urban clinics 311 rural and 168 urban clinics are reported to have been established during 1956-58. The targets in respect of both rural and urban clinics have been exceeded during 1956-58. The number of clinics sanctioned and opened in each State is shown in the statement at Enclosure C. Addresses of all the clinics are not available. The available information regarding location of clinics including those opened in First Plan is furnished in Enclosure D.

During 1957-58 two training centres one in Bombay and the other in Ramnagar started functioning. An experienced medical officer toured the country conducting short training courses. During 1956-58 586 persons were trained in family planning. The number of persons trained State-wise is shown in Enclosure F. The training programmes are being expanded and regional training centres are being established.

2 90 000 posters in two designs in English and regional languages were printed about 60 000 pamphlets were distributed to different agencies. Exhibitions were organized film shows were arranged and radio programmes were started. During the quarter ending 31st March 1958 a total of 52 programmes on family planning were broadcast from different Radio Stations in India. These included 22 talks 11 discussions 7 dialogues 3 interviews 1 play/sketch radio report and 7 other items.

A number of indigenous drugs have been screened for their oral and contraceptive effects and research in contraceptives has yielded promising results. The Government of India have sanctioned the establishment of a Demographic Training and Research Centre at Bombay in collaboration with Sir Dorabji Tata Trust. This Centre is being developed as a regional organisation in collaboration with the United Nations to serve the need of other Asian countries as well. A Demographic Research Centre has been opened in Delhi School of Economics. The research programmes include a number of studies on attitudes and motivations affecting fertility and economic and social determinants of population trends and long range efforts of family planning.

ENCLOSURE A

PHASING OF URBAN AND RURAL FAMILY PLANNING CLINICS DURING THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD

Name of State	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Total	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Andhra	3	9	3	18	7	6	13	53	18	0	44	16
Assam	1	3	—	6	1	9	1	17	—	3	3	48
Bihar	1	13	2	3	3	38	6	75	9	101	1	25
Bombay	6	12	9	3	17	35	33	69	44	93	109	732
Kerala	1	4	1	8	2	1	4	3	6	31	14	78
Madhya Pradesh	1	8	—	15	4	3	8	46	10	6	5	154
Madras	3	8	5	15	9	23	18	45	4	61	49	152
Mysore	2	5	3	10	5	14	10	9	14	38	31	96
Orissa	1	5	—	9	1	14	1	8	1	38	4	94
Punjab	1	5	2	9	4	13	—	6	10	35	4	98
Rajasthan	1	4	2	9	4	13	7	6	9	34	3	86
Uttar Pradesh	4	18	6	37	11	55	0	110	5	146	67	366
West Bengal	3	6	4	12	8	18	15	39	17	49	49	14
Jammu & Kashmir	1	—	—	3	—	4	—	3	1	9	6	4
Delhi	1	—	1	—	2	—	3	1	4	1	11	7
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	2	1	6
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	4
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	4
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1
Andaman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Total	30	100	40	700	80	300	150	600	700	800	500	600

ENCLOSURE B

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNTS SANCTIONED FOR FAMILY PLANNING DURING 1956-57 and 1957-58

(In Rs.)

Name of State (1)	Amount sanctioned during 1956-57				Amount sanctioned during 1957-58				Total (9)
	State Govt (2)	Local Bodies (3)	Vol Org (4)	Total (5)	State Govt (6)	Local Bodies (7)	Vol Org (8)		
Andhra	—	—	8761	8761	90671	—	11630	107751	
Assam	—	—	—	—	91500	—	5696	117196	
Bihar	—	—	—	—	38442	—	9750	819	
Bombay	11500	—	511186	517686	71240	43711	795257	91103	
Kerala	—	—	3000	3000	—	—	46386	46386	
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	1210	110	7070	—	17000	4000	
Madras	14383	5666	10047	30076	3633930	1334	76779	749570	
Mysore	—	—	22900	2900	5908	—	528	78136	
Orissa	17000	—	—	17000	—	—	—	—	
Punjab	—	—	15000	15000	71367	—	87513	148980	
Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	155180	—	13089	16809	
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	9515	9515	600	—	14817	148727	
West Bengal	—	—	19484	19484	70597	10100	18801950	26871650	
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Delhi	15000	—	2000	17000	—	94900	45992	14089	
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	7750	7750	
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Andaman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	57463	5666	603103	66663	68579450	161045	144871150	295551	

These amounts do not include expenditure on clinics attached to C H S Dispensaries Training Centres at Bombay and Ramnagar and Central Organisation

ENCLOSURE C CLINICS SANCTIONED AND OPENED DURING 1956-58

Name of State	Clinics sanctioned						Total	Clinics opened						Total
	State Govt			Local Bodies				State Govt			Local Bodies			
	Urban		Rural	Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural	Urban		Rural	
		Vol	Orgn		Vol	Orgn			Vol	Orgn		Vol	Orgn	
Andhra	7	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	7
Assam	35	8	3	3	—	—	35	8	—	—	—	1	—	36
Bihar	—	6	—	1	—	—	22	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Bombay	25	4	5	17	30	6	42	3	—	3	5	16	47	—
Kerala	13	—	—	4	2	17	4	0	—	—	4	—	24	6
Madhya Pradesh	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Madras	84	9	—	3	1	1	85	63	7	—	—	1	63	11
Mysore	8	10	—	—	—	—	8	8	10	—	—	—	8	17
Orissa	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	5
Punjab	8	6	—	—	6	7	14	8	5	—	6	5	14	10
Rajasthan	25	10	—	—	—	—	25	12	5	—	—	—	25	7
Uttar Pradesh	—	2	—	—	—	8	—	10	35	7	—	5	35	17
West Bengal	9	9	—	1	4	—	13	19	9	—	1	—	11	13
Jammu & Kashmir	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Delhi	4	5	—	—	—	—	4	14	—	3	—	—	—	17
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Tripura	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andaman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	220	87	—	1	24	57	214	161	91	108	—	16	19	311
														168

ENCLOSURE D

LIST OF FAMILY PLANNING CLINICS (AIDED BY CENTRAL GOVT)

S No (1)	Name and Address of clinic (2)	Sponsor (3)	Urban or Rural (4)	Date of opening (5)
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ANDHRA PRADESH—16

A State Government—13

1	Government General Hospital Guntur	State Govt	Urban	4 3 55
2	Headquarters Hospital Kaknada			1-4 55
3	Government General Hospital Kurnool			31 55
4	Municipal Maternity and Child Welfare Centre and Maternity Home Kurnool			13 4 55
5	King George Hospital Visakhapatnam			5 3 55
6	Family Welfare Centre Abid Ali Road Hyderabad (Dn)			19 3 55
7	Victoria Zanana Hospital Hyderabad			—
8	K. E. M Hospital Hyderabad			—
9	Govt Headquarters Hospital Eluru		so	—
10	Govt Headquarters Hospital Machilipatam			
11	Govt Headquarters Hospital, Chittoor			
12	Govt Headquarters Hospital Ananthapur			—
13	Govt Headquarters Hospital Krishna			

B Local Bodies—1

1	Family Planning Clinic Eluru Municipality Eluru	Eluru Municipality Eluru		11 3-55
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C Voluntary Organisations—2

1	Family Planning Clinic KEM Hospital Secunderabad	Family Planning Association Hyderabad		1 11 54
2	Family Planning Centre Duggirwala	All India Women's Conference Andhra	Rural	15 7 57

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ASSAM—45				
<i>A State Government—43</i>				
1	Khasi & Jaintia Hills Distt—2			
	(a) Shillong Civil Hospital (Centre)	State Govt.	Urban	25 10-57
	(b) Ganesh Dass Hoo (Sub-Centre)	"	"	"
2	Kamrup District—2			
	(a) Civil Hospital (Centre)		"	
	(b) Gaubati Maternity Home (Sub-Centre)			"
3	Nowgong District—2			
	(a) Civil Hospital (Centre)	"		"
	(b) Nowgong Maternity Home (Sub-Centre)	"		"
4	Sibsagar District—2			
	() Civil Hospital (Centre)			
	(b) Jorhat Civil Hospital Sibsaagar (Sub-Centre)			"
5	Lakhimpur District—1			
	(a) Assam Medical College Hospital			
6	Goalpara District—2			
	(a) Civil Hospital (Centre)			"
	(b) Dhubri Goalpara Civil Hospital (Sub-Centre)			
7	Cachar District—1			
	(a) Civil Hospital Silchar			
8	Darran District—2			
	(a) Tezpur Civil Hospital (Centre)			
	(b) Mangaldal Civil Hospital (Sub-Centre)			
9	South Salmara	Goalpara Distt	Rural	
10	Bilasipara			
11	Lakhimpur			
12	Cassagaon			
13	Pathasala	Kamrup Distt		
14	Barpet			
15	Kakulabari			

ENCLOSURE D—contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ASSAM—45—contd				
16 Rangya	Kamrup Distt	State Govt	Rural	25 10-57
17 Nalbari				
18 Hajj				
19 Jharoopara				
20 Dimoria	Nowgong Distt			"
21 Bhurbandha				
22 Raha				
23 Dhing				
24 Golaghat	Sibsagar Distt.			
25 Dergaon				
26 Titabar				
27 Kamalabari				
28 Nazira				
29 Jhany				
30 Margherita				
31 Tinsukia	Lakhimpur Distt			
32 Chabua				
33 Bihpuria (C D)				
34 Biswanathghat				
35 Jamuguri	Darrang Distt		"	
36 Sipajhar				
37 Dhekiajuli				
38 Udalguri				
39 Karimganj				
40 Patharkandi				
41 Lakhupur (Phu lortol)				
42 Lala				
43 Lakhupur	Cachar Distt		"	"

Voluntary Organisations—2

- 1 Family Planning Clinic Siva Sundri Siksha
Ashram Silchar

Indian Red
Cross So-
ciety Assam
Branch

ENCLOSURE D—contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ASSAM—45—concl'd				
2	Mother's Clinic Red Cross Building C/o Hony Secretary Indian Red Cross Society Assam State Branch Shillong	Indian Cross Society State Shillong	Red So- Assam Branch	Urban 1756
BIHAR—26				
A	State Government—76			
1	Family Planning Centre Arrah	State Govt	Urban	1955
2	F P Centre Bhagalpur			"
3	F P Centre Chapra			
4	F P Centre Chaibassa		"	
5	F P Centre Dalton Ganj			
6	F P Centre Darbhanga			
7	F P Centre Dighar			
8	F P Centre Purnanow Dhanbad			
9	F P Centre Dumka			
10	F P Centre Gaya			
11	F P Centre Hazaribagh			
12	F P Centre Jamshedpur			
13	F P Centre Monghyr			
14	F P Centre Motihari			
15	F P Centre Muzaffarpur			
16	F P Centre Patna			
17	F P Centre Purnea			
18	F P Centre Raonchi			
19	F P Centre Saharsa			
20	F P Centre Samastipur			
21	F P Clinic, C/o Civil Surgeon Patna			—
22	F P Clinic C/o Civil Surgeon Gaya			—
23	F P Clinic C/o Civil Surgeon Ranchi			—
24	F P Clinic C/o Civil Surgeon Darbhanga			—
25	F P Clinic, C/o Civil Surgeon Bhagalpur			
26	F P Clinic C/o Medical Superintendent M J K Hospital Bettiah			

ENCLOSURE D—contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
BOMBAY—78				
A St : Govtment—46				
1	Kutumb Sudhar Kendra Govt Daga Memorial Hospital Hausanuri Nagpur	State Govt	Urban	1955
	Nagthane (S Satara Distt)		Rural	14-11 57
3	Natepute (Sholapur Distt)			
4	Nahivade (Kolhapur Distt)			
5	Vapi (Surat Distt)			1 11 57
6	Kukurumunda (W K Dhobi Distt)			14-11 57
7	Pahata (Ahmednagar Distt)			20-11 57
8	Khadakwasla (Poona Distt)			14-11 57
9	Padra (Baroda Distt)			20-11 57
10	Karjat (Kolaba Distt)			16-12-57
11	Vijapur (Mehsana Distt)			20-11 57
12	Linkavali (Ratnagiri Distt)			14-11 57
13	Abhona (Nasik Distt)			"
14	Limbkheda (Panchawaleb Distt)			
15	Chitragani (Banaskantha Distt)			
16	Modasa (Sabarkantha Distt)			15 11 57
17	Muswan (Thana Distt)			19 11 57
18	Dholka (Ahmedabad Distt)			14-11 57
19	Chopda (E Khandesh Distt)			18 11 57
S a h a				
20	Botda-Sangani (M Saurashtra Distt)			14-11 57
21	Kalvad (Palar Distt)			19 11 57
	Muni (Zaliwad Distt)			14-11 57
22	Kalyani (Sorath Distt)			
K tch				
23	Dumra (Kutch Distt)			
K d a b a				
24	Tricoa (Bhamara Distt)			"
25	Umerkhed (Yeotmal Distt)			
26	Samudrapur (Wardha)			20-11 57

ENCLOSURE D—contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
BOMBAY—78—contd				
28 Road (Akola Distt)		State Govt	Rural	14-11 57
29 Mul (Chanda Distt)				19-11 57
30 Stegaon (Buldhana Distt)			"	"
31 Kalmoshwar (Nagpur Distt)			"	18-11 57
32 Daryapur (Amravati Distt)			"	19-11 57
Bathwada				
33 Mingoli (Parbhani Distt)		"		20-11 57
34 Gangapur (Aurangabad Distt)				16-11 57
35 Patoda (Bir Distt)				15 11 57
36 F P Clinic C/o Lady Medical Officer I/c M C H Centre Limbdi			Urban	13 58
37 F P Clinic C/o Lady Medical Officer I/c M C H Centre Porbandar				
38 F P Clinic Rasul Khango Hospital, Rajkot				
39 F P Clinic Primary Health Centre Vantholi (Sorath Distt)			Rural	
40 F P Clinic Primary Health Centre Keshod (Sorath Distt)				
41 F P Clinic Primary Health Centre Manvadar (Sorath Distt)				
Training Centres—5				
42 Sirura				14-11 57
43 Palghar				
44 Padra				
45 Bavla				
46 Saoner				
B Local Bodies—5				
1 Family Planning Clinic Surat Borough Municipality Maskati Charitable Hospi tal Opp Town Surat		Surat Boro ugh Muni cipality	Urban	July 1953
2 Family Planning Clinic Surat Borough Municipality Lakhapati Maternity Home Ninavati Surat				
3 K E M F P Clinic K E M Hospital Rastha Peth Poona 2		Poona Cor poration		11 5-57
4 Gadikhana F Clinic Gadikhana Shukrawarh Poona				

ENCLOSURE D—contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
BOMBAY—78—contd				
5	Shanwar Peth F P Clinic Shanwar Peth F P Dispensary Shanwar Peth Poona 2	Poona Cor poration	Urban	11 5 57
C Voluntary Organizations—25				
1	Kutumb Sudhar Kendra Jai Stambha Chauk Amravati	Shri Kasturba Medical Aid and Social Welfare So ciety Amravati		1 10-55
2	Family Planning Clinic Lumbaj Bhawan Place Road Baroda	All India Wo men Conference Baroda Branch Baroda		23 4-55
3	Dr Balabhai Nanavati F P Centre Dr Balabhai Nanavati Hospital opp Juhu Aerodrome Glodbunder Road Vile-Parle Bombay 24	Dr Balabhai Nanavati Hosp Parle West Bombay		March 1954
4	Kutumb Sudhar Kendra F P Association of India Metropolitan Building Bombay	F P Associa tion of India Bombay		1954-55
5	Family Planning Bureau F P Association of India Metropolitan Building Bombay	—do—		1955 56
6	Halar District Child Welfare Committee Jamnagar	Saurashtra State Council for Child Welfare Halar Branch Jamnagar		20-8 57
7	Gavilwad M C H Centre & F P Clinic Rajkot	Gavilwad M C H Centre Rajkot		1 8-57
8	Gulab Kunvarba Infant Welfare Associa tion Jamnagar	Gulab Kunvar ba Infant Wel fare Associa tion Jamnagar		17 11 57
9	F P Clinic Delhi Falia Chhaya Bazar Junagarh	B H Junagarh		23 10-57
10	F P Clinic Colaba Bombay Municipal Kangar Chowk Rajwadar Street	Mahila Vikas Mandal Bom bay		1 10-57
11	F P Clinic Vanitha Samaj Amravati	Vanitha Samaj		19 6-57
12	F P Clinic Wani Municipal Dispensary Wani	Talun Steer in Committee		16-8-57
13	Madhya Saurashtra Police H Q M C H Centre Rajkot	M & C W Centre Madhya Saurashtra Police Head quarters Rajkot		13-11 57

ENCLOSURE D—contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
BOMBAY—78—contd				
14	Gurudev Hospital Gura Dev Ashram Gurukunj Ashram Amravati Morri	Gurudev Hos- pital Amravati	Rural	1-9-57
15	Christa Seva Mandir Neighbourhood House Sidewar Peth Sholapur	Christa Seva Mandir Shola pur	Urban	25-10-57
16	F P Clinic Vasad	Ramkrishna Sewa Mandal Anand	Rural	3-10-57
17	F P Clinic Ramdaspath Nagpur	Kutumb Kal- yan Sangh Dhantoli Nag- pur	Urban	1-9-57
18	F P Clinic Khaparkheda		Rural	
19	F P Clinic Surpur			
20	F P Centre Near Jubilee Hospital Dhuj	B S S Kutch Dhuj	Urban	18-11-57
1	F P Clinic Sri Ramkrishna Sewa Man- dal Anand Station Road Anand	Ramkrishna Sewa Mandal		25-9-57
2	F P Clinic Near Kurani Dispy Machal khada Aurangabad	Aurangabad branch of Ind an Council of Social Work		—
3	F P Clinic N M Wadia Charitable Hospital Trust Sholapur	N M Wadia Charitable Hosp Trust	Urban	January 1958
4	F P Clinic Janta Sahakari Arogya Ken- dra Sangli	Janta Sahakari Arogya Ken- dra Sangli		7-3-58
25	F P Centre A I W C Santa Cruz Branch C/o Dr Kashubai Avsare Godbunder Road Santa Cruz West Bombay	All India Wo- men Confer- ence Santa Cruz constitu nt Branch		1-4-58

KERALA—42

A State Government—34

1	F P Clinic MCH Centre Trippun- thur Trihur Distt	State Govt	Rural	—
2	F P Clinic Secondary Health Centre Chalakydy Distt			—
3	F P Clinic MCH Centre Funarakum Kottayam Distt			—
4	F P Clinic Secondary Health Centre Korungapally Quilon Distt			—
5	F P Clinic MCH Centre Pathare- gram Quilon Distt			—

ENCLOSURE D—contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
KERALA—42—contd				
6	G P Clinic Primary Health Unit (Medical Coll ge) Mannanthala Trivandrum Distt	State Govt	Rural	—
7	P P Clinic Indo-Norwegian project Nendikara Distr ct Trivandrum			—
8	Primary Health Unit (Medical Coll ge) Attupia Distt Trivandrum			—
9	Primary Health Unit (Medical College) Cheruvikal Distt Trivandrum			—
10	M C H Centre Vidurt Distt Trivandrum			—
11	Primary Health Unit Vamanapuram Trivandrum Distt			1956-57
1	Primary Health Unit Vakkom Trivandrum Distt			
13	Primary Health Centre Venpakar Trivandrum Distt			
14	Primary Health Unit Mayyazad Quilon			
15	Primary Health Unit Mauniar			
16	Primary Health Unit Muhamma			
17	Primary Health Unit Koothattalkam Kottayam Distt			
18	Primary Health Unit Pazhayannoor Trichur Distt			
19	Primary Health Unit Narakkal Trichur Distt			
20	Primary Health Unit Ollor Trichur Distt			
1	Secondary Health Centre Nayyathunkara			
2	Secondary Health Centre Nedumanad			
3	Govt Hospital Chennanoor			
4	Govt Hospital Vakkom			
5	Govt Hospital Kunnampalam			
6	Govt Hospital Perumthalam			
7	Govt Dispensary Kondotty			
8	Govt Dispensary Perumbra			
9	District Hospital Palaghat			
30	District Hospital Cannanore			

ENCLOSURE D—contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
KERALA—42—contd				
31	Women & Children Hospital	Kozhikode	State Govt	Urban 1956-57
32	Govt Hospital Tellicherry			"
33	Govt Hospital Cannanor			
34	Govt Hospital Port Cochin			
II Voluntary Organisations—8				
1	F P Clinic Kasturba Memorial Nursing & Maternity Home Quilon	Kasturba Memorial Nursing Home	Rural	1954
2	F P Clinic F P Association Shakti Bhawan Bhakti Vilas Road Trivandrum	F P Association Trivandrum	Urban	20-1 II
3	F P Clinic Kasturba Gandhi Memorial and Nursing Home Paravur P O	Kasturba Maternity Home Quilon	Rural	5-6-57
4	F P Clinic Chathanoor Quilon Distt	B S S Trivandrum		1 11 57
5	F P Centre Kooni Quilon Distt			1 12 57
6	Ambalppara Vergassen F P Centre Skipoo Building Ambalappara	Skipoo Committee Alalabar		0-10-57
7	F P Clinic Skipoo Building Ootapalam		Urban	
8	F P Clinic Sivasai Sree Narayan Medical Mission Hospital Varkala	Sree Narayan Medical Mission Varkala		1 3 58
MADHYA PRADESH—10				
A State Government—9				
1	F P Centre Civil Hospital Bhind	State Govt	Urban	1 3 55
2	F P Centre District Hospital Chhatarpur			February 1955
3	F P Centre Civil Hospital Guna			4-3 55
4	F P Centre J A Hospital Gwalior			1 1 55
5	F P Centre M Y Hospital Indore			1 1 55
6	F P Centre Civil Hospital Ratlam			12 3 55
7	F P Centre Civil Hospital Ujjain			7 3 55
8	F P Clinic Mandasaur			—
B Voluntary Organisation—1				
1	F P Centre Child Welfare Centre Seoni	C W & M Association Seoni		17 8-57

ENCLOSURE D—contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
MADRAS—92				
A State Government—78				
1	Government District Headquarter Hospital Coimbatore	State Govt	Urban	■ 2 55
2	Govt Hospital of Women and Children Egmore			November 1955
3	Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children Madras			5 5 55
4	Government Raja Sir Rama Swamy Mudaliar Lying in Hospital Madras			1 7 55
5	Government District Headquarter Hospital, Madurai			1 7 55
6	Poonamallee Health Unit Poonamallee			24-6 55
7	District Headquarter Hospital Tanjore			May 1956
8	Government Women and Children Hospital Vannarpet			August 1956
9	Govt Headquarter Hospital Vellore			1957 58
10	Govt Headquarter Hospital Cuddalore			
11	Govt Headquarter Hospital Chingleput			
12	Govt Headquarter Hospital Ootacamund			
13	Govt Headquarter Hospital Ramanathapuram			
14	Govt Headquarter Hospital Salem			
15	Govt Headquarter Hospital Tiruchappalli			
North Arcot District				
16	Government Hospital Tiruvannamalai		Rural	
17	Government Hospital Tirupattur			
18	Government Hospital Wandiwash			
19	Government Hospital Arni			
20	Government Hospital Polur			
21	Government Hospital Walajah			
22	Government Hospital Gudiyatham			
South Arcot District				
23	Government Hospital Villupuram			
24	Government Hospital Tiruvanam			
25	Government Hospital Kallakurichi			
26	Government Hospital Tirukoilur			
27	Government Hospital Chidambaram			

ENCLOSURE D—contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
MADRAS—92—contd				
<i>Cilgapat District</i>				
8	Government Hospital Kancherpuram	State Govt	Rural	1957 III
29	Government Hospital Tiruvellore			
<i>Coimbatore District</i>				
30	Government Hospital Dharapuram			
31	Government Hospital Gobichottipalayam			
32	Government Hospital Mettupalayam			
33	Government Hospital Pollachi			
34	Government Hospital Tiruppur			
35	Government Hospital Udumalpet			
36	Government Hospital Erode			
<i>Madura District</i>				
37	Government Hospital Palani			
38	Government Hospital Kodaikanal			
39	Government Hospital Dindigul			
40	Government Hospital Melur			
41	Government Hospital Tirumanalam			
42	Government Hospital Periyakulam			
43	Government Hospital Bodinayakanur			
<i>Tirunelveli District</i>				
44	Government Hospital Kotagiri			
45	Government Hospital Gudalur			
46	Government Hospital Coonoor			
<i>Ramanathapuram District</i>				
47	Government Hospital Sivaganga			
48	Government Hospital Virudhunagar			
49	Government Hospital Rajapalayam			
50	Government Hospital Rameshwaram			
51	Government Hospital Srirangapatnam			
<i>Salem District</i>				
52	Government Hospital Dharmapuri			
53	Government Hospital Krishnagiri			
54	Government Hospital Mettur Dam			

ENCLOSURE D—contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
MADRAS—92—contd				
55	Government Hospital Namakkal	State Govt.	Rural	1957
56	Government Hospital Rasipuram	"		
57	Government Hospital Tiruchengode			
58	Government Hospital Attur			
<i>Tiruchirappalli District</i>				
59	Government Hospital Lalgudi			
60	Government Hospital Perambalur			
61	Government Hospital Musiri			
62	Government Hospital, Srirangam			
63	Government Hospital Anyalur			
64	Government Hospital Karur			
65	Ramiah Hospital Pudukottai		"	
<i>Tanjore District</i>				
66	Government Hospital Kumbakonam			
67	Government Hospital Mayuram			
68	Government Hospital Sirkali			
69	Government Hospital Mannargudi			
70	Government Hospital Tiruvarur			
71	Government Hospital, Pattukkottai			
72	Government Hospital Napatnam			
<i>Tirunelveli District</i>				
73	Government Hospital Ambasamudram			
74	Government Hospital Tenkasi			
75	Government Hospital Manguneri	"		"
76	Government Hospital Sankarankoil		"	
77	Government Hospital Kollupatti			
78	Government Hospital Tuticorin			
B Local Bodies—9				
1	George Town F P Circle 44 Ammen Koil Street, G T Madras	State Govt. Madras Corporation	Urban	1955
2	Choolai F P Circle 15 Vijayavigneswari Koil Street Choolai Madras		"	

ENCLOSURE D—contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
MADRAS—92—concl'd				
3	Viasarpady F P Clinic Bharathy Road Perambur Madras	State Govt Madras Corps	Urban	1 9 55
4	Triplicane F P Clinic 8 Nynappa Maistry Street, Triplicane Madras			
5	Chetpet F P Clinic 27 Jaganathapuram 2nd Street Chetpet Madras			
6	Saidapet F P Clinic 2, Jeenu Road Saidapet Madras			
7	F P Clinic Seetha Lakshmi Maternity Home Coimbatore	Coimbatore Municipality		27-55
8	F P Clinic Rayalu Iyer Maternity Home Ramanand Road Madurai	Madurai Municipality		16-10-57 1 6-57
9	Desasagayam Cheltian Maternity Home New Jail Road Madurai			
C Voluntary Organisations—5				
1	Kuppuswamy Naidu Memorial Hospital for Women and Children F P Clinic Pappanaichenpalyam Coimbatore	Kuppuswamy Naidu Charity Trust Coimbatore		2 3 55
2	Mangalapurm F P Clinic Sivananda Saraswati Sevashram Kattupakkam K S & P O	Sivananda Saraswati Sevashram Kattupakkam	Rural	April 55
3	Tambaram F P Clinic 3 Lambar Street Tambaram	Sivananda Saraswati Sevashram Kattupakkam		Oct. 55
4	Mathar Sangam F P Clinic Bazar Street Tiruchengodu	Mathar Sangam Tiruchengodu	Urban	1-4-55
5	Andhra Mahila Sabha Nursing Home and Free Dispensary Adyar Bridge Road Madras-18	Andhra Mahila Sabha Madras		10-8-57
MYSORE—26				
A State Government—21				
1	Government Hospital Mercara	State Govt	Urban	1 8 55
2	Government Hospital Somwarpet			1 5 55
3	Government Hospital Virajpat			
4	Combined Dispensary Yadgir—Gulbarga Distt		Rural	—
5	Government Hospital Udipi (S. K. Distt)			—

ENCLOSURE D—*contd*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
MYSORE—26—<i>contd</i>				
6	Cottage Hospital Sirsi North Kanara Distt	State Govt	Rural	—
7	Kanakapura Combined Dispensary Bangalore Distt			—
8	Tankere Combined Dispensary Chikmagalur District			—
9	K. R. Nagar Combined Dispensary Mysore Distt			—
10	Holenarasipur Female Dispensary Hassan Distt.			—
11	Sagar Maternity Hospital Shimoga Distt			—
12	Belgaum Civil Hospital Belgaum		Urban	—
13	Bijapur Civil Hospital Bijapur			—
14	Bidar Civil Hospital Bidar			—
15	Raichur Civil Hospital, Raichur			—
16	Gulbarga Civil Hospital, Gulbarga			—
17	Dharwar Civil Hospital Dharwar			—
18	Bellary Civil Hospital Bellary			—
19	Narasimharaja Distt Hospital Kolar			—
20	Neo-Gan Hospital Shimoga			—
21	District Hospital Mandya			—
B Voluntary Organisations—5				
1	Seshadripuram F P Clinic 144 Shalimar Subedar Chattram Road Seshadripuram Bangalore 3	F P Association of Mysore State Bangalore 1		3-10-55
2	F P Clinic 1557 Maruthi Gali Belgaum	Rugma Sewa Mandal Belgaum		26-1-55
3	F P Clinic Women's Hospital Hubli	Women Hospital, Hubli	Urban	26-11-56
4	F P Association of India South Kanara Branch Manipal (S India)	Mahila Samaj Udupi.		1-4-57
5	Mary Langford Taylor Clinic 44-A Sheikh Bhawanani Cavalry Road Bangalore-1	F P Association Mysore State		30-11-56
ORISSA—53				
A. State Government—53				
1	F P Centre Church Road Berhampur District Ganjam	State Govt.	Urban	1-3-56
2	F P Centre Ghosa Hospital, Jeypore District Koraput		"	15-7-56
3	F P Centre Government District Headquarters Hospital Sambalpur	"	"	15-11-56

ENCLOSURE II—contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ORISSA—53—contd				
4	F P Centre Government Headquarter Hospital Sundargarh	State Govt	Urban	27.1.56
5	F P Centre H & CW Centre Dhenkanal		"	24. 57
6	F P Centre S C B Medical College Hospital Cuttack			11.3.57
7	District Headquarters Hospital Keonjhar			
8	District Headquarters Hospital Bhawanipatna			16.10.5
9	F P Centres attached to District Headquarters Hospital Koraput			1.3.58
10	F P Centres attached to District Headquarters Hospital Bolangir			25.1.58
11	F P Centres attached to District Headquarters Hospital Balasore			16.3.58
12	F P Centres attached to District Headquarters Hospital Bapatana (Mayabhoja)			Last week of February 1958
13	F P Centres attached to District Headquarters Hospital Puri			Information awaited
14	F P Centres attached to District Headquarters Hospital Phulbani			1.3.58
15	F P Centres attached to Sub-divisional Hospital Bargarh District (Sambalpur)			Information awaited
16	F P Centres attached to Sub-divisional Hospital Angul (Dhenkanal)			Information awaited
17	F P Centres attached to Sub-divisional Hospital Jajpur (Cuttack)			Information awaited
18	F P Centres attached to Sub-divisional Hospital Kendrapara (Cuttack)			Information awaited
19	F P Centres attached to Sub-divisional Hospital Bhadrak (Balasore)			28.1.58
20	F P Centres attached to Sub-divisional Hospital Nilgiri (Balasore)			17.3.58
21	F P Centres attached to Sub-divisional Hospital Raurangpur (Mayurbhanj)			Last week of February 1958
22	F P Centres attached to Sub-divisional Hospital Khurda (Puri)			Information awaited

ENCLOSURE D—contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ORISSA—53—contd				
3	F P Centres attached to Sub-divisional Hospital Nayagarh (Puri)	State Govt	Urban	Information awaited
4	F P Centres attached to Sub-divisional Hospital Parlakhemedi (Ganjam)			25 3 58
25	F P Centres attached to Sub-divisional Hospital Boudh (Phulbani)			Information awaited
26	F P Centres attached to Government Hospital Bhanjanger Bhanjanger District (Ganjam)			26-3 58
27	F P Centres attached to Government Hospital Chatrapur Ganjam			5 3 58
28	Capital Hospital Bhubaneswar District Puri			4 58
29	F P Centres attached to Primary Health Centres Tihundi District of Balasore		Rural	1 2 58
30	F P Centres attached to Primary Health Centre Junagarh Kalahandi			1 1 58
31	F P Centres attached to Maternity and Child Welfare Centre Barasahi Distt Mayurbhanj			28 12 58
32	F P Centres attached to Maternity and Child Welfare Centre Boudh in the Distt of Khandamal			17 1 58
33	F P Centres attached to Primary Health Centre Badapandhasar Puri Distt of Puri			Information awaited
34	F P Centres attached to Primary Health Centre Munshipentha (Chatrapur) Distt of Ganjam			5 3 58
35	F P Centres attached to Primary Health Centre Borigumua Korput			1 3 58
36	F P Centres attached to Primary Health Centres Bhyjanpurh Kconjhar			Information awaited
37	F P Centres attached to Primary Health Centres Khanar Kalahandi			3 58
38	F P Centres attached to Primary Health Centres Kapilpada Mayurbhanj			Last week of February 1958
39	F P Centres attached to Primary Health Centres Dasarathpur Cuttack			Information awaited
40	F P Centres attached to Primary Health Centres, Burmabarajpur Bolangir			do

ENCLOSURE D—contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ORISSA—53—contd				
41	F P Centres attached to Primary Health Centres Agarpara Balasore	State Govt	Rural	15-3-58
42	F P Centres attached to Primary Health Centres Jagannathprasad Ganjam			5-2-58
43	F P Centres attached to Primary Health Centres Chudapalli Bolangir			25-3-58
44	F P Centres attached to Primary Health Centres Majhapada Sundergarh			Information awaited
45	F P Centres attached to Primary Health Centres Attapura Sambalpur			do
46	F P Centres attached to Maternity and Child Welfare Centre Nimapara in the District of Puri			1-3-58
47	F P Centres attached to Primary Health Centres Badachana Cuttack			Information awaited
48	F P Centres attached to Primary Health Centres Padmapur Sambalpur			do
49	F P Centres attached to Primary Health Centres Jajpur Road Cuttack			do
50	F P Centres attached to Primary Health Centres Jagatsingpur Cuttack			do
51	F P Centre attached to Primary Health Centres Patnagarh Bolangir			25-3-58
52	F P Centre M and C W Centre Raipur Puri			0-1-58
53	F P Centre Primary Health Centre Buda Ganjam			Information awaited

PUNJAB—12

B Voluntary Organisations—12

1	F P Clinic Health Centre Chandigarh	F P Association Chandigarh	Urban	1957-58
2	F P Clinic Philadelphia Hospital Mubarakpur Ambala	Philadelphia Hospital Ambala	Rural	6-1-58
3	Family Planning Clinic Opposite Civil Hospital Gurdaspur	F P Association Simla	Urban	6-1-58
4	F P Clinic Sir Shadi Lal Maternity Hospital Dewari			6-2-58
5	F P Clinic Lady Reading M & C W Centre Karnal			14-11-58

ENCLOSURE D—contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
PUNJAB—12—contd				
6	F P Centre Red Cross M & C W Centre Iarnal	F P Association Sumla	Urban	26-2 58
7	Primary Health Centre Payal (D stt Patiala)		Rural	1 1 58
8	Primary Health Centre Sidhar (D stt Ludhiana)			0 1 57
9	Primary Health Centre Ballab arh (D stt Gurgaon)			7 1 58
10	F P Clinic M & C W Centre Aronian Street Patiala		Urban	11 3 58
11	F P Clinic Primary Health Centre Nalokheri		Rural	23 3 58
1	F P Clinic M & C W Centre Bajekhana Bhatinda D stt			11 3 58
RAJASTHAN—38				
A State Government—36				
1	F P Centre Maternity and Child Welfare Centre Alwar	State Govt	Urban	1 2 56
	F P Clinic M & C H Centre Bharatpur	"		8 12 55
3	F P Clinic M & C H Centre Bikaner			7 6-55
4	F P Clinic M & C H Centre Jodhpur			1 12 55
5	F P Clinic M & C H Centre Kotah			5 2 56
11	F P Clinic M & C H Centre Udaipur			15 7 55
7	F P Clinic Losal Bikaner District		Rural	—
11	F P Clinic Neem Ka Thana Jhunjhuna Distt			—
9	F P Clinic Malpura Tonk Distt			—
10	F P Clinic Bilara Jodhpur Distt			—
11	F P Clinic Ladnee Nagaur Distt			—
1	F P Clinic Balu Pol D stt			—
13	F P Clinic Desuri Pol D stt			—
14	F P Clinic Bagru Jalore D stt			—
15	F P Clinic Barwar D stt			—
16	F P Clinic Baidra Ganga Nagar D stt			—
17	F P Clinic Namua Bund D stt			—
11	F P Clinic Shahpura Bhilwara D stt			—

ENCLOSURE D—contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
RAJASTHAN—38—contd				
19	F P Clinic Bidasar Churu Distt	State Govt	Rural	—
20	F P Clinic Daus Jaipur Distt			—
21	F P Clinic Gangpur Sawai Madhopur Distt			—
22	F P Clinic Ahore Jodhpur Distt			—
23	F P Clinic Kushalgarh Bantwara Distt			—
24	F P Clinic Khanpur Jhalwar Distt	"		—
25	F P Clinic Sagwara Dunargarh Distt			—
26	Tijara F P Clinic Tijara Distt Alwar			—
27	F P Clinic Nokha Bikaner Distt			—
28	F P Clinic Udaipurwati Jhunjhunu Distt			—
29	F P Clinic Kapasan Distt Parganah			—
30	F P Clinic Talera Distt Kotah			—
31	F P Clinic Baswa Distt Jaipur			—
32	F P Clinic Poli		Urban	—
33	F P Clinic Ganganagar			—
34	F P Clinic Bhilwara			—
35	F P Clinic Tonk			—
36	F P Clinic Kishanganj			—
C Voluntary Organizations—2				
1	F P Clinic Madar Sanatorium Mandar	F P Association Ajmer		26-6-57
2	F P Clinic Jugersol Ajmer			
UTTAR PRADESH—17				
A State Government—2				
1	F P Clinic C/o Municipal Medical Officer of Health Meerut	State Govt	Urban	January 1954
2	F P Clinic Ballia			
B Local Bodies—7				
3	F P Clinic Ram Naram Bazar Kanpur	Kanpur Municipality		June 1954
4	F P Clinic Kalpi Road Centre Kanpur			February 1954
5	F P Centre Nawabgunj Main Centre Kanpur			
6	F P Clinic A H M Dufferin Hospital Kanpur			

ENCLOSURE D—contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
UTTAR PRADESH—17—contd				
7	F P Clinic St Catherine Hospital Kanpur	Kanpur Municipality	Urban	February 1954
8	F P Clinic Baboorpurwa Centre Kanpur			April 1956
9	F P Clinic Municipal Maternity Hospital Govind Nagar Kanpur			November 1957
C Voluntary Organisations—8				
10	Aligarh Maternity and Child Welfare Trust F P Centre Dubey Kaperas Near Railway Crossing Aligarh	F P Research Project Committee and F P Sub-committees Aligarh		9 1-55
11	Family Welfare Centre 36 Connaught Place Dehra Dun	Welfare and F P Society 19 Hardwar Road Dehra Dun		1 1 52
12	Health and F P Centre and P O Nehru gram, Distt Dehra Dun		Rural	3 2 53
13	Queen Mary's F P Clinic Queen Mary's Hospital Lucknow	F P Committee Red Cross Building Lucknow	Urban	10 10 57
14	Dufferin Hospital Clin Dufferin Hospital Lucknow			
15	Maternity Home Clinic Maternity Home Lucknow			
16	Dabaganj F P Clinic Municipal Dispensary Dabaganj Lucknow			
17	F P Guidance Centre (BSS) Puran Chand Building Bombay Bazar Meerut Cantt	BSS Meerut		9 3 58
WEST BENGAL—50				
A State Government—7				
1	F P Centre attached to Bethuadahri Thana Health Centre P O Bethuadahri Distt Nadia	State Govt	Rural	4-7 55
	Baduria F P Centre at Rudrapur P O Baduria Distt 24 Parganas			
3	F P Centre attached to Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital 1 Amerchest Street Calcutta		Urban	20-1 55
4	F P Centre attached to Eden Hospital 88 College Street Calcutta			70-1 55
5	Garbeta F P Centre P O Garbeta	"	Rural	4-7 55

ENCLOSURE D—contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
WEST BENGAL—50—contd				
44	Lohia Matni Seva Sadan Upper Chitpur Road Calcutta 6	F P Association (Bengal Branch) Calcutta	Rural	—
45	Tulshi Ram Lakshmi Devi Jaiswal Hospital Mali Panchghora Howrah	do		—
46	Sri Sri Balananda Brahmachari Hospital Diamond Harbour Road Calcutta	do		—
47	Calcutta Improvement Trust Industrial Housing Scheme Beliaghata Calcutta	do		—
48	Bjoygarh Prasuti Sadan 6/77 Bjoygarh Jadawpur Calcutta 3	do		—
49	F P Clinic C/o M & C W Centre Dangapara P O Jalpaiguri	F P Association Jalpaiguri Branch		30-9-57
50	F P Clinic Patra Bazar Krishna Nagar Nadia	Central Bengal Branch of S I W C Krishna Nagar Nadia		30-9-57

JAMMU & KASHMIR

State Government—2

1	Civil Hospital Srinagar	State Govt	Urban	—
	Civil Hospital Jammu			—

DELHI—30

Central Government—9

1	F P Centre Chandni Chowk Opposite Church Delhi	CHS	Urban	1955
2	F P Centre 553 W E A Karol Bagh 1 Delhi			
3	F P Centre A 3/183 Lodi Road—II New Delhi			
4	F P Centre I c 3c Mardard Road New Delhi			
5	F P Centre Y 347 Vinay Nagar 1 New Delhi			
6	F P Centre Willington Hospital New Delhi			
7	F P Clinic attached to CHS Dispensary East Vinay Nagar			4-2-57
8	F P Clinic CHS Dispensary Subzimandi			
9	F P Clinic CHS Dispensary Pabar Ganj			—

ENCLOSURE D—contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
DELHI—30—contd				
B Local Bodies—19				
10	F P Centre Gwalior Centre Road New Delhi	Jangpura New Delhi Municipal Committee	Urban	1-4-57
11	Thomson Road F P Clinic 48 Minto Road New Delhi			10-11-52
12	Rajinder Nagar F P Clinic Q No 4 Block No 61 New Delhi			8-3-55
13	F P Clinic Aurangzeb Lane New Delhi			June 1955
14	Talkatora F P Clinic Behind Wilson Hospital New Delhi			22-3-56
15	Vinay Nagar F P Clinic B 233 Vinay Nagar New Delhi			1-5-56
16	P M S Estate F P Clinic M M S Estate New Delhi			12-10-55
17	Kitchner Road F P Centre Kitchner Road New Delhi			18-8-55
18	Jangpura F P Clinic Masjid Lane Ja pura New Delhi			May 1955
19	Babar Road F P Centre 48 Babar Road New Delhi			N A
20	Vijay Nagar F P Centre Civil Lines Delhi	N A C		2-9-57
21	Dhakka F P Centre Civil Lines Delhi	N A C		2-9-57
22	F P Centre Near Municipal Committee Shahdara	Shahdara Municipal Committee		1-11-57
23	F P Clinic Jhikuranga D H S Dispensary near Block No 4 III R Colony Shahdara			4-12-57
24	17/2 Arjun Nagar Kotla Mubarakpur	S D M C		7-17-57
25	17 Rajou Garden	W D M C		26-8-57
26	Nicholson Road Child Welfare Centre Near Fire Station Building Nicholson Road Delhi	D M C		28-1-57
27	Model Basti Child Welfare Centre Model Basti Delhi	—	—	1-1-58
28	Dev Nagar C W Centre Karwar Chowk Dev Nagar Karolbagh Delhi	—	—	1-1-58

ENCLOSURE D—concl'd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
DELHI—30—cont'd				
29	Kashmir Gate F P Centre II hind G P O Shri Kailash Charan Bunkar 11634 Delhi	Andhra Var tha Mandal 9 Queenswa N w D Ili	Urban	9-1 55
30	F P Clinic Andhra Var tha Mandal 9 Queens 1 New D I I			

HIVACHAL PRADESH—7

State Government—7

1	F P Centre Chaili	State Govt	Urban	1 1 55
	F P Clinic District Hospital Bilaspur			4-3 56
3	F P Centre Civil Hospital Mandi			March 19 1
4	F P Centre Nahan			Oct 1946
5	F P Centre Solan District Mahasu			Feb 1956
6	F P Clinic Sundernagar			—
7	F P Clinic Paonta			—

TRIPURA—1

State Government—1

1	Agartala V M Hospital F P Clinic P O Agartala Tripura	State Govt	Urban	3 56
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PONDICHERY

State Government—1

1	Family Planning Centre Maternity Section General Hospital Pondicherry	State Govt	Urban	8 8 57
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ENCLOSURE E

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF PERSONS TRAINED IN FAMILY PLANNING (STATE WISE) DURING 1956-58

Sl No	State	Number of Persons Trained											REMARKS
		1956-57					1957-58						
		Doctors	Health Visitors	Social Workers	Others	Total	Doctors	Health Visitors	Social Workers	Others	Total		
1	Andhra	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	Includes 87 doctors and 5 others given 5 days course of training by Touring training team	
2	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	11		
3	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1		
4	Bombay	44	10	54	72	180	15	—	8	—	27		
5	Kerala	10	10	—	—	0	25	8	1	—	34		
6	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	2	—	6		
7	Madras	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2		
8	Mysore	—	—	—	—	—	12	4	3	36	55		
9	Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	4		
10	Punjab	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	2		
11	Rajasthan	5	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	1		
12	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	6		
13	West Bengal	25	30	1	3	61	95	1	3	5	104		
14	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
15	Delhi	4	11	3	—	0	8	17	5	1	31		
16	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	(Staff Nurse)	2	1	1	—	(P H N)	4		
17	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2		
Total		88	66	60	79	293	185	42	27	44	293		

DEVELOPMENT OF THE AYURVEDIC UNANI HOMOEOPATHY AND NATURE-CURE SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

In the Second Five Year Plan of the Central Government a provision of Rs 100 lakhs has been made for the development of Indigenous Systems of Medicine including the Homoeopathic System. A provision of Rs 521.83 lakhs has also been made in State Plans for the development of Indigenous Systems of Medicine out of which a sum of Rs 221.49 lakhs has been earmarked for the improvement of existing colleges and establishment of new colleges.

Central assistance is given on the following basis to institutions and individuals provided they are properly sponsored by the State Governments

- (i) to meet the recurring cost of maintenance of research beds in selected institutions for approved research schemes at the rate of Rs 2 000 per bed per annum
- (ii) for *ad hoc* research schemes on merits of each scheme and
- (iii) for improving the existing teaching institutions and for the establishment of new teaching institutions in States. Central assistance is also given for the improvement of such teaching institutions which have been included in State Plans. The pattern of Central assistance for this purpose will be 75 per cent of the non recurring expenditure including the cost of expansion of college buildings subject to a ceiling to be fixed by the Government of India and 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure of the college (and not the hospital) during the Second Five Year Plan. Under this scheme grants are also given to the Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine and the Post graduate Training Centre in Ayurvedic both at Jamnagar.

Plan Provision

Centre—Rs 100 lakhs

State—Rs 521.83 lakhs

Targets set for the Second Five Year Plan

To develop the Ayurvedic Unani Homoeopathy and Nature Cure Systems of Medicine as much as possible

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

Grants in aid to the extent of Rs 26 43 817 have been sanctioned to the various institutions under different State Governments for research and upgrading up to the 31st March 1958 for the development of Indigenous Systems of Medicine during the Second Five Year Plan. A statement of the grants sanctioned is on the next page.

Grants-in Aid Sanctioned in Indigenous Systems of Medicine during 1956 57

<i>Name of the Institutions</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned (in rupees)</i>
1 Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine Jamnagar	4 00 000
2 Post graduate Training Centre Jamnagar	1 00 000
AYURVEDA	
1 Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya Poona	63 074
2 Indian Drugs Research Association Poona	30 000
3 Universal Health Institute Bombay	60 000
4 Model Research Centre Trivandrum	16 666
5 Datta Committee—Remuneration of staff T A etc	8 087
HOMOEOPATHY	
6 Government Homoeopathic Hospital Sion Bombay	38 000
7 The Calcutta Homoeopathic Hospital Society Calcutta	1 49 890
8 The Andhra Provincial Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital Gudvada	0 000
9 Midnapur Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital Midnapur	0 000
10 D N De Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital Calcutta	0 000
UNANI	
11 Tibbiya College Muslim University Aligarh	83 330
12 Ayurvedic & Unani Tibbia College D III	5 000
13 Unani College and Hospital Hyderabad	11 666
TOTAL	10 0733

Grant in Aid Sanctioned by the Government of India for Indigenous Systems of Medicine during 1957 58

<i>Name of the Institutions</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned (in rupees)</i>
1 Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine Jamnagar	3 50 000
2 Post-Graduate Training Centre Jamnagar	2 75 000
AYURVEDA	
1 Government Ayurvedic College Trivandrum	30 000
2 Banaras Hindu University Banaras	45 000
3 Ayurvedic College Rajasthan	40 000
4 Arsharasayanasa Muktyala Hyderabad	70 000

Name of the Institutions		A grant is charged (in respect)
5	Rishikul Ayurvedic College Haridwar	1,000
6	Ayurvedic College Hyderabad	70,000
7	Board of Research Ayurveda Bombay	49,300
8	College of Integrated Medicine Madras (Chairs of Herbs)	7,200
9	College of Integrated Medicine Madras (Research)	70,000
10	J B Astanga Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya and two other Ayurvedic institutions (West Bengal)	15,000
11	Universal Health Institute Bombay	60,000
12	Ayurved Mahavidyalaya Poona	2,05,500
13	State Ayurved College Lucknow	17,500

HOMOEOPATHY

1	D N De Homoeopathic College and Hospital Calcutta	10,000
	Homoeopathic Medical College Lucknow	7,00,000

UNANI

1	Unani College and Hospital Hyderabad	33,331
2	Tibbia College Aligarh	7,700

TOTAL 16,305

ESTABLISHMENT OF DEPARTMENTS OF SOCIAL AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE IN MEDICAL COLLEGES IN INDIA

With a view to strengthening the Preventive and Social Departments in Medical Colleges in India it was decided in 1954-55 to establish Departments of Social and Preventive Medicine in various Medical Colleges in India. The expenditure on the Departments is shared by the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 50:50 of the actual expenditure subject to certain ceilings fixed by the Government of India. The expenditure on buildings etc. is entirely borne by the State Government concerned.

Five selected medical men have been sent under the WHO Fellowship Scheme to Harvard for training in modern methods of teaching Preventive Medicine.

Two WHO experts in the subject are engaged in organising the Preventive Medicine Department of the Assam Medical College Dibrugarh and the Medical College Nagpur. Three more experts are expected shortly.

Plan Provision

Central—Rs. 25 lakhs

State—Not known

Targets set for the Second Five Year Plan

Five Departments of Social and Preventive Medicine are proposed to be established during the Second Five Year Plan period

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

(i) *Department of Social and Preventive Medicine established during the First Five Year Plan for which financial assistance is being given during the Second Five Year Plan*

- (1) Medical College Nagpur (Bombay)
- (2) Medical College Dibrugarh (Assam)
- (3) G. R. Medical College Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)
- (4) Andhra Medical College Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)
- (5) Medical College Trivandrum (Kerala)
- (6) Darbhanga Medical College Laheriasarai (Bihar)
- (7) Sawai Man Singh Medical College Jaipur (Rajasthan)
- (8) Medical College Madras (Madras)

(ii) *Established during the Second Five Year Plan up to 31st March 1958*

- (9) Medical College Calcutta (West Bengal)
- (10) Medical College Cutack (Orissa)
- (11) K. G. Medical College Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)
- (12) Guntur Medical College Guntur (Andhra Pradesh)

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW AND EXPANSION OF EXISTING DENTAL COLLEGES

As there was great need for a substantial increase of the facility for training Dental Surgeons in the country the Government of India decided to take up the expansion programme in the existing Dental Colleges during the Second Five Year Plan. The Central assistance for the scheme is given within the limit made in the Second Five Year Plan on the following basis

- (1) Non recurring expenditure 75% and
- (2) Recurring expenditure 50%. The Central Government contribution is subject to certain ceiling to be fixed by Government of India

Plan Provision

Centre—Rs 150 lakhs (Original)
Rs 75 lakhs (Reduced)

State—Not known

Targets set for the Second Five Year Plan

Six colleges

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

The following Dental Colleges have either been established or expanded —

EXPANSION

MADRAS

- (i) Dental Wing of Madras Medical College Madras

UTTAR PRADESH

- (ii) Dental Wing of K. G. Medical College Lucknow

BOMBAY

- (iii) Sir C. E. M. Dental College Bombay

ESTABLISHED

UTTAR PRADESH

- (i) Centre for the training of dentist registered in Part 'B' of the Dentist Register for transfer to Part 'A' thereof at K. G. Medical College

BOMBAY UPGRADED DEPARTMENTS

- (ii) Sir C. E. M. Dental College and Hospital Bombay

- (a) Orthodontia
- (b) Prosthetic Dentistry
- (c) Periodontia

- (iii) Nair Hospital Dental College Bombay

- (a) Oral Surgery
- (b) Pathology and Bacteriology
- (c) Operative Dentistry Dental Radiology

ESTABLISHMENT IN TEACHING HOSPITALS OF CHILD GUIDANCE CLINICS AND PSYCHIATRIC DEPARTMENTS

A provision of Rs 20 lakhs has been made in the Second Five Year Plan for the establishment of child guidance clinics and psychiatric departments in teaching hospitals. Under this scheme clinics are proposed to be started in the Teaching Hospitals for the treatment of behaviour personality habit disorders of children and psychosomatic disturbances juvenile psychoneurosis and psychoses by the application of mass treatment method jointly with the co operation and assistance of the State Governments in whose jurisdiction the clinics are located. The estimated expenditure on a unit of these clinics is non recurring Rs 20 000 and recurring Rs 47 000. The Central Government will give financial assistance to State Governments for the establishment of these clinics up to 75% of non recurring and 50% recurring expenditure.

Targets set for the Second Five Year Plan

Twelve to thirteen clinics each of Child Guidance Clinics and Psychiatric Departments

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

The Government of India have already sanctioned the establishment of six units and the following grants have been made

State	No of units sanctioned	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Andhra Pradesh	1	1 500	—	—
Madras	2	5 000	—	55 000
U P	1	5 000	—	50 000
Punjab	1	5 000	—	—
Bombay	1	—	—	50 000

The Government of Andhra Pradesh and Punjab could not utilize the grants sanctioned to them during 1956-57. The Scheme was postponed during 1957-58 due to lack of response from the State Governments and as such no expenditure was incurred during that period

ESTABLISHMENT OF PAEDIATRICS CENTRES

The existing provisions for the teaching of Paediatrics in a majority of the Medical Colleges are not adequate. The existing facilities are not only inadequate for instruction in the treatment of sick children but completely lack in preventive and social aspects of Paediatric teaching. The Medical Education Conference held in New Delhi in November 1955 has given great importance to the development of Paediatric teaching in the undergraduate medical education and recommended the creation of separate departments of Paediatrics and providing at least three months instruction in Paediatrics for the undergraduate medical students. The plan provision for this scheme has been reduced from Rs 45 lakhs to Rs 35 lakhs. The Central Government will bear 75% of the non recurring and 50% of the recurring expenditure on the establishment of Paediatric Centres

Plan Provision

Centre—Rs 35 lakhs

State—Nil

Targets set for the Second Five Year Plan

It is proposed to establish five Paediatric Centres. Two centres one each in Andhra Pradesh and Kerala have already been established. We have

agreed in principle to the establishment of a centre at Bombay. The opening of other centres is under consideration.

Achievements up to the 31st March 1958

Andhra Pradesh

(Osman Medical College Hyderabad)

One centre

Kerala

(Tiruvallur Medical College Tiruvallur)

One centre

Bombay - Agreed in principle to open a centre

NATIONAL MALARIA CONTROL/ERADICATION PROGRAMME

Under the National Malaria Control Programme Units are allotted to each State depending upon the population living in malarious areas. Each unit is expected to afford protection to one million population by spraying insecticides in human habitations and cattle sheds. Insecticides at the rate of 53.3 tons of DDT 75% per annum per unit vehicles at the rate of one motor and four trucks per unit and anti-malarial drugs at a fixed fee by the Centre to the States. In addition the Central Government gives grants in aid to cover customs duty on any supplies to be made from imports. The State Governments bear the operational cost as also the cost of locally procured spraying equipment. The technical personnel is trained by the Central Government at the Malaria Institute of India. The Malaria Control Programme has been changed to Malaria Eradication Programme with effect from April 1958.

Besides the assistance given by the Centre to the States under the Malaria Control Programme the Centre has agreed to give subsidy to the States to the extent of 50% of additional expenditure involved in the change over from malaria control programme to malaria eradication programme.

The salient features of the Malaria Eradication Programme are given below.

(1) Intensification of Programme

Each unit will be supplied 71 tons of DDT 75% instead of 53.3 tons under the National Malaria Control Programme. The strength of field staff and spraying equipment will be increased by 50% except in the case of difficult area units where the strength of field staff and spraying equipment will be increased by 100%.

(2) *Extension of Malaria Eradication Operations to hypo-endemic areas*

Besides 230 units planned to function in the hyper meso-endemic and epidemic areas additional 160 units will be formed to afford protection to people residing in hypo-endemic areas. In the case of these units only one round of spraying of insecticides at the rate of 100 mgm per sq ft will be given and only 35.5 tons of DDT 75% will be supplied per annum per unit.

(3) *Surveillance*

Surveillance organisation will be established from 1960-61 to make house to house visits detect suspected cases of malaria take blood slides of such cases their microscope examination administration of antimalarial drugs to such cases epidemiological investigations of positive malaria cases and treatment of all confirmed malaria cases with 8 aminoquinolines. This organisation will consist of 390 surveillance teams each team having 100 supervisor field workers.

(4) *Interruption of spraying*

The spraying operations will be interrupted from 1961-62 in areas where the following criteria are satisfied provided the programme works according to schedule.

- (a) Childhood spleen rate less than 5% for two years consecutively
- (b) Childhood parasite rate less than 1% for two years consecutively and
- (c) Infant parasite rate for a consecutive period of two years

*Plan Provision**

Total	Bombay (in rupees)
Centre—Rs 140 lakhs	166.00 lakhs
State—Rs 1300 lakhs	216.25 lakhs

Target set for the Second Five Year Plan

Total units for all States	Bombay
Endemic—30	35.50
Hypo-endemic—160	17.00

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

(1) No of units allotted

35 78

(2) No of units functioning

1 98

Location of Units

- (i) Ahmednagar
- (i) Ahmedabad
- (ii) Baroda
- (iv) Broach
- () Jalgaon
- (vi) Nadiad
- (ii) Peri
- (i) Nasik
- (ix) Godhra
- (x) Poona
- (xi) Surat I
- (x) Surat II
- (xi) Himatnagar
- (xi) Thana
- (xv) Dhabia
- (xvi) Chanda
- (xvii) Bhandara
- (xii) Nagpur
- (xiv) Yeotmal
- (xx) Achalpur
- (xx) Bhuj
- (xxi) Aurangabad
- (xxii) Rajkot
- (xxi) Bhavnagar
- (xxv) Junagarh

In addition to these there are four units for municipalities for free supply of DDT

(3) No of houses sprayed

6 144 090

(4) Population protected

30 700 450

Plan Provision†

Total
Centre—Rs 1 400 lakhs
State—Rs 1 300 lakhs

For D.D.
(in rupees)
10 10 lakhs
16 60 lakhs

Targets set for the Second Five Year Plan

Total units for all States
Endemic—230
Hypo-endemic—160

For Delhi
2
Nil

Figures are incomplete as reports regarding number of houses sprayed and population protected have not yet been received from all the units

† Requires revision in view of change over from Malaria Control to Malaria Eradication Programme

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

(i) No of units allotted	2
(i) No of units functioning	2
<i>Location of Units—</i>	
(i) Urban (Delhi)	
(ii) Rural (Delhi)	
(iii) No of houses sprayed	168 157
(iv) Population protected	840 785

Plan Provision†

Total	For Madhya Pradesh (in rupees)
Centre—Rs 1 400 lakhs	183 81 lakhs
State—Rs 1 300 lakhs	173 73 lakhs

Target set for the Second Five Year Plan

Total units for all States	For Madhya Pradesh
Endemic—230	25 50
Hyp endemic—160	3 50

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

(i) No of units allotted	25 50
(i) No of units functioning	22 50

Location of Units—

(i) Sohagpur	
(i) Bilaghat	
(i) Betul	
(iv) Bilaspur	
(i) Baikunthpur	
(v) Raipur	
(i) Jagdalpur	
(ii) Durg	
(ix) Khandwa	
(x) Guna	
(xi) Dharamjagarh	
(xii) Barwani	
(xiii) Gwalior	
(xiv) Indore	
(xv) Shivpuri	
(xvi) Ratlam	
(xvii) Mandla	
(xviii) Nowgong	
(xix) Shahdol	
(xx) Rewa	
(xxi) Chhindwara	
(xxii) Bhopal	
(iii) No of houses sprayed	3 708 953
(i) Population protected	18,544 790

Figures are complete as reports regarding number of houses sprayed and population protected have not yet been received from all the units

† Requires revision in view of change-over from Malaria Control to Malaria Eradication Programme

Plan Provision

Total	For Madras (in rupees)
Centre—Rs 1 400 lakhs	21 30 lakhs
State—Rs 1 300 lakhs	6 37 lakhs

Target set for the Second Five Year Plan

For Madras

Total units for all States	
Endemic—30	3 10
Hypo-endemic—160	27 75

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

(i) No of units allotted	3 0
(ii) No of units functioning	3 70

Location of Units—

(i) Coimbatore	
(ii) Tanjore	
(iii) Madras Corporation	
(iv) Madras	
(iii) No of houses sprayed	533 409†
(iv) Population protected	2 667 045†

Plan Provision*

For Orissa
(in rupees)

80 29 lakhs
78 03 lakhs

Total
Centre—Rs 1 400 lakhs
State—Rs 1 300 lakhs

Target set for the Second Five Year Plan

For Orissa

Total Units for all States	
Endemic—30	10 50
Hypo-endemic—160	4 00

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

(i) No of units allotted	10 50
(ii) No of units functioning	10 50

Location of Units—

(i) Anand	
(ii) Bhubaneswar & Kalahandi	
(iii) Bargarh	
(iv) Sambalpur	
(v) Bilaspur	
(vi) Kendrapara	
(vii) Cuttack I	
(viii) Cuttack II	
(ix) Jeypore	
(x) Berhampur	
(i) No of houses sprayed	1 691 511†
(ii) Population protected	8 459 560†

Requires revision in view of change-over from Malaria Control to Malaria Eradication Programme

† Figures are incomplete as reports regarding number of houses sprayed and population protected have not yet been received from all the units

Plan Provision*

Total

Centre—Rs 1,400 lakhs

State—Rs 1,300 lakhs

F VEFA

(in rupees)

1,75 lakhs

1,74 lakhs

Target set for the Second Five Year Plan

Total Units for all States

F VEFA

Endemic—30

1,25

Hypo-endemic—160

0,75

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

(1) No. of units allotted

1,25

(2) No. of units functioning

0,5

Location of Units—

Shillong

(3) No. of houses sprayed

(4) Population protected

} Figures not available

Plan Provision*

Total

Centre—Rs 1,400 lakhs

State—Rs 1,300 lakhs

F T F A

(in rupees)

6,09 lakhs

7,71 lakhs

Target set for the Second Five Year Plan

Total units for all States

F T F A

Endemic—230

1

Hypo-endemic—160

2,1

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

(1) No. of units allotted

1

(2) No. of units functioning

1

Location of Units—

Apartala

(3) No. of houses sprayed

338,67

(4) Population protected

1,74,800†

Plan Provision*

Total

Centre—Rs 1,400 lakhs

State—Rs 1,300 lakhs

Fo Utt Pade h

(in rupees)

1,79,19 lakhs

69,97 lakhs

Target set for the Second Five Year Plan

Total Units for all States

Fo Utt Pade h

Endemic—230

0

Hypo-endemic—160

27

Achievement up to 31st March 1958

(1) No. of units allotted

40

(2) No. of units functioning

0

Location of Units—

1 Bareilly

2 Bithur

3 Kheri

4 Pilibhit

5 Meerut

6 Rudrapur (District Nainital)

Reason for revision in view of change-over from Malari Control to Malari Eradication Programme

†Figures are incomplete as reports regarding number of houses sprayed and population protected have not yet been received from the unit

- 7 Nizabad
- 8 Saharanpur
- 9 Gonda
- 10 Gorakhpur
- 11 Lucknow
- 12 Kanpur
- 13 Hardoi
- 14 Etawah
- 15 Jhansi
- 16 Brinda
- 17 Agra
- 18 Alipur
- 19 Hastinapur
- 20 Rampur

(3) No. of houses sprayed	3 64 874
(4) Population protected	163 4 370

Plan Provision†

Total	For Punjab (in rupees)
Centre—Rs 1 400 lakhs	49 32 lakhs
State—Rs 1 300 lakhs	7 42 lakhs

Targets set for the Second Five Year Plan

Total Units for all States	For Punjab
Endemic—730	11
Hypo-endemic—160	7

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

1 No. of units allotted	11 00
2 No. of units functioning	9 00

Location of Units

- 1 Karnal
- 2 Gurgaon
- 3 Ambala
- 4 Jullundur
- 5 Ferozepur
- 6 Amritsar
- 7 Palampur
- 8 Patiala
- 9 Hissar

(3) No. of houses sprayed	13 51 319
(4) Population protected	67 56 595

Plan Provision†

Total	For West Bengal (in rupees)
Centre—Rs 1 400 lakhs	132 41 lakhs
State—Rs 1 300 lakhs	187 94 lakhs

Targets set for the Second Five Year Plan

Total units for all States	For West Bengal
Endemic—30	23
Hypo-endemic—160	3

Figures are incomplete as reports regarding number of houses sprayed and population protected have not yet been received from all the units.

† Requires revision in view of change over from Malaria Control to Malaria Eradication Programme.

Achievements up to the 31st March 1958

(1) No of units allotted	23
(2) No of units functioning	23

Location of Units —

- 1 Cooch Behar
- 2 Jalpaiguri
- 3 Balu ghat
- 4 English Bazar
- 5 Jangpur
- 6 Barhampur
- 7 Krishnagore
- 8 Alipur
- 9 Baraset
- 10 Barrackpore
- 11 Bishhat
- 12 Diamond Harbour
- 13 Sili
- 14 Bankura
- 15 Kalra
- 16 Burdwan
- 17 Howrah
- 18 Hooghly
- 19 Midnapur
- 20 Contai
- 21 Kharagpur
- 22 Tamruk
- 23 Purulia

(3) No of houses sprayed	4 649 838*
(4) Population protected	23 49 190*

Plan Provision†

Total	F. Pajthan (in rupees)
Centre—Rs 1 400 lakhs	78 89 1 khs
State—Rs 1 300 lakhs	61 98 lakhs

Target set for the Second Five Year Plan

Total for all States	F. Rajasthan
Endemic—230	9 67
Hypo-endemic—160	7 00

Achievements up to the 31st March 1958

(1) No of units allotted	9 67
(2) No of units functioning	8 67

Location of Units—

- 1 Udaipur
- 2 Jalore
- 3 Alwar
- 4 Bharatpur
- 5 Kotah
- 6 Sewai Madhopur
- 7 Bhilwara
- 8 Ganganagar
- 9 Ajmer

(3) No of houses sprayed	576 587
(4) Population protected	88,935

Figures are incomplete as reports regarding number of houses sprayed and population protected have not yet been received from all the units.

†Requires revision in view of change-over from Malaria Control to Malaria Eradication Programme.

Plan Provision***Total**

Centre—Rs 1 100 lakhs

State—Rs 1 100 lakhs

**For Area of Forests
(in rupees)**

61 1 lakhs

in 35 lakhs

Targets set for the Second Five Year Plan**Total units for all States**

Endemic—30

Hypo-endemic—160

For 1 lakh of Forests

9 00

1 40

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

(1) No. of units allotted

9

(2) No. of units functioning

9

Location of Units—

1 Nizamabad

2 Tirumal

3 Warangal

4 Visakhapatnam

5 Yarruku

6 Nellore

7 Vijayawada

8 Anantapur

9 Dummakudem

(3) No. of houses sprayed

751 968†

(4) Population protected

3 759 840†

Plan Provision***Total**

Centre—Rs 1 400 lakhs

State—Rs 1 300 lakhs

**For Assam
(in rupees)**

177 05 lakhs

98 11 lakhs

Targets set for the Second Five Year Plan**Total units for all States**

Endemic—30

Hypo-endemic—160

For Assam

14

Nil

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

(1) No. of units allotted

14

(2) No. of units functioning

14

Location of Units—

1 Chulih

2 Jirai

3 Kokrajhar

4 Dichai

5 Tezpur

6 Tarala

7 Larimganj

8 Shillong

9 Diphu

10 Dibrugarh

11 Tura

Location of these units not known as no reports have been received up to this time

(3) No. of houses sprayed

308 37 †

(4) Population protected

1 541 890†

*Requires revision in view of change-over from Malaya Control to Malaya Eradication Programme

†Figures are incomplete as reports regarding number of houses sprayed and population protected have not yet been received from all the units

Plan Provision *

Total

Centre—Rs 1 30 lakhs

State—Rs 1 30 lakhs

F M 7

(in rupees)

14 14 lakhs

15 25 lakhs

Targets set for the Second Five Year Plan

Total units for all States

Endemic—30

Hypo-endemic—160

For M

Nil

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

- (1) No of units allotted
- (2) No of units functioning

2

2

Location of Unit—

Imphal

(3) No of houses sprayed

(4) Population protected

35 69†

11 78 840†

Plan Provision *

Total

Centre—Rs 1 400 lakhs

State—Rs 1 300 lakhs

For Mysore

(in rupees)

91 05 lakhs

116 38 lakhs

Targets set for the Second Five Year Plan

Total units for all States

Endemic—230

Hypo-endemic—160

For Mysore

14 33

4 50

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

- (1) No of units allotted
- (2) No of units functioning

14 63

14 63

Location of Units—

- 1 Bangalore
- 2 Mandya
- 3 Mysore
- 4 Chickmagalur
- 5 Shimoga
- 6 Bellary
- 7 Kolar
- 8 Tumkur
- 9 Coorg—Mercara
- 10 South Kanara Puttur
- 11 North Kanara (Kannur and Srisil)
- 12 Dharwar (Dharwar and Haveri)
- 13 Belgaon
- 14 Bijapur
- 15 Mirajabad
- 16 Gulbarga

0 33 Unit

0 3 Unit

(3) No of houses sprayed

(4) Population protected

2 98 518†

14 91 500†

Requires revision in view of change over from Malaria Control to Malaria Eradication Programme

†Figures are incomplete as reports regarding number of houses sprayed and population protected have not yet been received from all the units

Plan Provision*

Total	For Jammu and Kashmir (in rupees)
Centre—Rs 1 400 lakhs	7 76 lakhs
State—Rs 1 300 lakhs	6 78 lakhs

Targets set for Second Five Year Plan

Total units for all States	For Jammu and Kashmir
Endemic—230	1
Hypo-endemic—160	1

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

(1) No. of units allotted	1
(2) No. of units functioning	1
Location of Units—	
Jammu	
(3) No. of houses sprayed	109 921†
(4) Population protected	549 605†

Plan Provision*

Total	For Kerala (in rupees)
Centre—Rs 1 400 lakhs	15 34 lakhs
State—Rs 1 300 lakhs	18 77 lakhs

Targets set for Second Five Year Plan

Total units for all States	For Kerala
Endemic—230	3 50
Hypo-endemic—160	11 00

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

(1) No. of units allotted	3 50
(2) No. of units functioning	2 50
Location of Units—	
(1) Trivandrum	
(2) Trichur	
(3) 1/2 (Headquarter not settled)	
(3) No. of houses sprayed	333 313†
(4) Population protected	1 666 365†

Plan Provision*

Total	For Bihar (in rupees)
Centre—Rs 1 400 lakhs	139 08 lakhs
State—Rs 1 300 lakhs	152 39 lakhs

Targets set for Second Five Year Plan

Total units for all States	For Bihar
Endemic—230	0
Hypo-endemic—160	22

Requires revision in view of change-over from Malaria Control to Malaria Eradication Programme

†Figure are incomplete as reports regarding number of houses sprayed and population protected have not yet been received from all the units

Achievements upto 31st March 1958

(1) No of units allotted	20
(2) No of units functioning	20

Location of Units—

- 1 Pakur
- 2 Muzaffarpur
- 3 Saharsa
- 4 Ranchi
- 5 Hazaribagh
- 6 Purnea
- 7 Purnea
- 8 Monohar
- 9 Jamsheerpur
- 10 Darbhanga
- 11 Darbhanga
- 12 Muzaffarpur
- 13 Bettiah
- 14 Gumla
- 15 Chakradharpur
- 16 Giridih
- 17 Daltonganj
- 18 Deogarh (Santhal Parganas)
- 19 Jamtara (Santhal Parganas)
- 20 Pandaul (Darbhanga)

(3) No of houses sprayed	4 639 776
(4) Population protected	23 198 880

Plan Provision†

Total	For Sikkim (in rupees)
Centre—Rs 1 400 lakhs	3 88 lakhs
State—Rs 1 300 lakhs	3 49 lakhs

Targets set for Second Five Year Plan

Total in t f r all States	For Sikkim
Endemic — 30	0 50
Hypo-endemic — 160	Nil

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

(1) No of units allotted	0 50
(2) No of units functioning	0 50

Location of Units—

Gangtok	
(3) No of houses sprayed	40 345
(4) Population protected	01 7 5

Plan Provision†

Total	For Coalfields (in rupees)
Centre—Rs 1 400 lakhs	7 76 lakhs
State—Rs 1 300 lakhs	6 98 lakhs

Targets set for Second Five Year Plan

Total units f r all States	For Coalfields
Endemic—230	1
Hypo-endemic—160	Nil

Figures are incomplete as reports regard number of houses sprayed and population protected have not yet been received from all the units

†Requires revision in view of change over from Malaria Control to Malaria Eradication Programme

Achievements up to 31st March 1956

1 No of units allotted	1
2 No of units functioning	1

Location of Unit—

Dhanbad

(3) No of houses sprayed	3 2914
(4) Population protected	1 104 510

Plan Provision†

Total

For Himachal Pradesh
(in rupees)

Centre—Rs 1 400 lakhs

7 67 lakhs

State—Rs 1 300 lakhs

9 11 lakhs

Targets set for the Second Five Year Plan

Total units for all States

For Himachal Pradesh

Lnd mi —31

1 5

Hypo-endemic—160

—

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

(1) No of unit allotted	1 25
(2) No of units functioning	1 5

Location of Unit —

Simla

(3) No of houses sprayed	1 7 017
(4) Population protected	885 085

NATIONAL FILARIA CONTROL PROGRAMME

Filariais is an important mosquito-borne disease has been known to be prevalent in India for centuries past. Very little was done till recently due to various reasons e.g. negligible mortality caused by the disease and nor availability of proper methods for its control or treatment. With a view to tackling the filariasis problem in the country a National Filaria Control Programme was launched in 1955-56 i.e. last year of the First Five Year Plan. The programme has been extended for the Second Five Year Plan period.

In the First Plan i.e. 1955-56 the programme envisaged the setting up of 22 survey units to delimit the extent of filariasis and 13 control units to demonstrate the techniques for the control of the infection in the various States. Out of these 10 control and 18 survey units were actually established in that year. The Government of India in collaboration with the U.S. FCM provided material and equipment free of cost to the States participating in the programme.

In addition to 13 control units sanctioned during the year 1955-56 the Government of India sanctioned the following new control unit to the participating States during the first two years of the Second Five Year Plan

1956-57	13
1957-58	40

Figures are in compliance with reports regarding number of houses sprayed and population protected have not yet been received from all the sub-units.

†Requires revision in view of change over from Malaria Control to Malaria Eradication Programme.

A Budget provision of Rs 50.65 lakhs was made for the year 1955-56. The expenditure incurred in the First Five Year Plan period was Rs 18.97 lakhs as Central Government share (including Rs 14.47 lakhs as TCM share) and Rs 5.9 lakhs as States share.

The Second phase of the programme provided for the extension of the control activities to cover the entire population at risk during the Second Five Year Plan. It was proposed to raise 65 additional control units: 35 in the year 1956-57 and 30 in 1957-58. A total budget of Rs 9 crores was provided out of which Rs 6 crores represents the Central share and Rs 3 crores as State Government's share. The target remains the same but the phasing of the establishment of control units has since been changed with the concurrence of the Planning Commission as follows:

1956-57	20
1957-58	20
1958-59	25

Although it was planned to set up 20 new control units during the year 1956-57, only 13 were actually sanctioned because of the shortfall in supplies received through the TCM aid.

In spite of the fact that the TCM aid was not received in full during the year 1957-58, also the deficiency was made up by the Government of India out of the Central revenues and 20 new control units were sanctioned in the phased programme for 1957-58. Thus a total of 40 additional control units planned earlier have been allotted to various States.

During the Second Five Year Plan there is no provision for raising new survey units. The participating States had been informed when the units were allotted originally that it was expected that the work of elimination of the anticipated extent of filariasis problem in the States would be completed by these survey units within a period of two years and if not done the survey units would be continued by the State Government concerned at their responsibility till the work was completed.

In order to impart training to Medical Officers and Inspectors to be employed by the States for the implementation of the programme a Filariasis Training Centre has been set up at Ernakulam (Kerala State). To date 70 Medical Officers and 109 Inspectors have been trained.

For co-ordinating the activities of the State Governments under the NFCP, it is proposed to establish three regional centres. One such centre has already been established in the South at Ernakulam. Proposals are under active consideration for formation of two more regional headquarters at Naipur and Allahabad respectively. At present the same is carried out from Delhi.

Liaison visits are paid by officers of the Malaria Institute of India to the different units and particularly by the Assistant Directors of the regions.

Filaria Provision

Central—Rs 6 crores

State—Rs 3 crores

Targets set for Second Five Year Plan

At the time of launching the National Filaria Control Programme in 1955-56 i.e. last year of the First Five Year Plan it was estimated that about 25 million persons were living at risk of the filarial disease. These estimates were based on the replies received from different States to a questionnaire issued by this Institute. However in the First Five Year Plan only 13 control and 22 survey units were sanctioned. Each control unit was expected to cover a population of 3 lakhs. As it was proposed to cover the entire population exposed to the risk of filarial disease during the Second Five Year Plan it was decided to establish 65 additional control units i.e. 35 in the year 1956-57 and 30 in the year 1957-58. Out of 13 control units and 22 survey units sanctioned in the year 1955-56 10 control units and 18 survey units were actually established. The target for the Second Plan remains the same but the phasing of the establishment of control units has since been changed with the concurrence of the Planning Commission as follows

1956-57	20
1957-58	20
1958-59	25

No new survey units are to be sanctioned as no provision exists for the same during the Second Five Year Plan.

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

Although it was planned to allot 20 new control units during the year 1956-57 only 13 units were actually sanctioned limiting the number of new units to the supplies received through the T.C.M. aid.

During the year 1957-58 20 additional control units were sanctioned as per phased programme for 1957-58. T.C.M. assistance for the year was limited to supplies of insecticides required only. Thus a total of 46 as against 53 control units as planned have been allotted to various States up to 31st March. Out of these 38 control units have actually been established.

In view of there being no continuing aid from the T.C.M. during the year 1957-58 in support of commodities and the tight foreign exchange position it has been decided that the programme should be continued at the existing level and no new units are to be established.

The control measures consisting of (1) mass therapy with Diethylcarbamazine and (2) antimosquito measures are in progress in almost all the

States except West Bengal and Assam. Up to 31st March 1958 drug has been administered to about 14.24 lakhs of persons and about 13.97 lakhs houses have been sprayed with Dieldrin 50% w/w. A detailed statement of the work done State wise is given in the following pages.

**Statement showing the State wise achievements
up to 31st March, 1958**

I ANDHRA PRADESH

(a) Plan Provision

(1) Central share—Rs 65.21 lakhs

(2) State share—Rs 27.54 lakhs

(b) Number of Units allotted—2

(c) Location

(1) Mandapetta

(2) Manair

Both the units are functioning in the State. Population surveyed 8.83 lakhs. The control measures have already been instituted. About 2.01 lakh persons have been given the drug and 1.15 lakh houses have been sprayed. Ten Medical Officers and 5 Filaria Inspectors deputed by the State have been trained in Filariology.

II ASSAM

(a) Plan Provision

(1) Central share—Rs 5.7 lakhs

(2) State share—Rs 2.43 lakhs

(b) Number of Units allotted—1

(c) Location

The Assam Government did not agree to participate in the National Filaria Control Programme during the year 1955-56 when the scheme was implemented. A survey party drawn up from this Institute surveyed the State in February-March 1957 and transmission of the disease was established. One unit has been allotted during the year 1957-58 but the same has not so far started functioning and is still in the process of formation.

III BIHAR

(a) Plan provision

(1) Central share—Rs 82.1 lakhs

(2) State share—Rs 35.64 lakhs

(b) Number of Units allotted—8

(c) *Location*

- (1) Patna (2) Muzzafarpur (3) Gaya (4) Ranchi (5) Patna West (6) Monghyr (7) Darbhanga and (8) Bhagalpur

In Bihar State all the units are functioning. A population of 13.02 lakhs has been surveyed. The control measures have also been instituted and drug has been administered to 2.24 lakh persons. 1.18 lakh houses have been sprayed. Six Medical Officers and three Filaria Inspectors deputed by the State Government have been imparted training.

IV BOMBAY

(a) *Plan Provision*

- (1) Central share—Rs 59.1 lakhs
(2) State share—Rs 25.92 lakhs

(b) *Number of Units allotted*—8

(c) *Location*

- (1) Surat City (2) Kotail (3) Porbandar (4) Rajkot (5) Chanda (6) Nagpur— $1\frac{2}{3}$ and (7) Surat Distt— $1\frac{1}{3}$

All the control units are functioning in the State. A population of about 10.06 lakhs has been surveyed. Drug has been administered to 2.24 lakh persons and 2.26 lakh houses have been sprayed. Twenty-three Filaria Inspectors and nine Medical Officers have so far been trained to help the State Government in the implementation of the programme.

V KERALA

(a) *Plan Provision*

- (1) Central share—Rs 59.8 lakhs
(2) State share—Rs 25.92 lakhs

(b) *Number of Units allotted*— $6\frac{1}{3}$

(c) *Location*

- (1) Trivandrum (2) Kozhikode— $\frac{3}{5}$ (3) Quilon and (4) Ernakulam

The remaining three units have not yet started functioning and are still in the process of formation. These units are proposed to be located at the following places:

- (1) Cannanore—1 (2) Tirur—1 (3) Kozhikode— $\frac{1}{5}$ and (4) Alleppey— $\frac{1}{5}$

Survey work in the State is in progress. About 7.61 lakh population have been surveyed. About 0.91 lakh houses have been sprayed. Drug has been administered to 3.30 lakh persons. Two Medical Officers and two Filaria Inspectors have so far been given training in filariology.

VI MADRAS

(a) Plan Provision

(1) Central share—Rs 43.6 lakhs

(2) State share—Rs 18.63 lakhs

(b) Number of Units allotted—4

(c) Location

(1) Kumbakonam (2) Chinglepet (3) Vellore and (4) Chidambaram

All the units are functioning in the State. About 20.30 lakh persons have been surveyed. As regard training eight Medical Officers and 13 Filaria Inspectors nominated by the Madras Government have been trained in filariology for the implementation of the programme.

VII MYSORE

(a) Plan Provision

(1) Central share—Rs 9.3 lakhs

(2) State share—Rs 4.05 lakhs

(b) Number of Units allotted—2/5

(c) Location

Manallore

During the year 1955-56 when the NFCP was implemented Mysore did not participate as there was no filaria problem in the State. But on the reorganisation of States certain parts of Madras State where filariasis was known to be a problem were transferred to Mysore State and a part of the unit functioning there was thus transferred.

So far 1.18 lakh persons have been surveyed. 0.81 lakh persons have been given drug and 0.18 lakh houses have been sprayed.

VIII MADHYA PRADESH

(a) Plan Provision

(1) Central share—Rs 41.4 lakhs

(2) State share—Rs 13.82 lakhs

(b) Number of Units allotted—1

(c) Location

Chhatarpur

The unit is functioning in the State. Population surveyed is 16.15 lakhs. Control measures have not yet been started. Four Medical Officers and five Filaria Inspectors deputed by the State have been trained in filariology.

LX ORISSA

(a) *Plan Provision*

(1) Central share—Rs 83.9 lakhs

(2) State share—Rs 36.45 lakhs

(b) *Number of Units allotted—5*

(c) *Location*

(1) Khurda (2) Rampur (3) Chhattarpur (4) Puri and
(5) Cuttack

All the units are functioning in the State. About 91.7 lakhs of population has been surveyed. Control measures have also been instituted in the State. 0.85 lakh persons have been given the drug. 7.91 lakh houses have been sprayed with Dieldrin 50% w/w. Eight Medical Officers and eight Filaria Inspectors deputed by Orissa State have been trained in filariology.

X UTTAR PRADESH

(a) *Plan Provision*

(1) Central share—Rs 84.3 lakhs

(2) State share—Rs 36.45 lakhs

(b) *Number of Units allotted—8*

Number of Units functioning—6

(c) *Location*

The location of these six units is as follows

(1) Ballia (2) Barabanki (3) Basti (4) Faizabad (5) Varanasi
and (6) Gorakhpur

As regards the remaining two units, it may be stated that in view of the financial stringency, the State Government has not yet started these units. They have intimated the Government of India that the remaining two units may be considered as having been surrendered. The proposal is under examination of the Government of India.

The units which have been functioning have undertaken survey work as well as control measure. About 19.86 lakh persons have been surveyed. As regards drug administration, about 1.98 lakh persons have been put to mass therapy. 0.33 lakh houses have been sprayed.

Twenty-two Filaria Inspectors and 17 Medical Officers nominated by the State Government have been given training.

XI WEST BENGAL

(a) *Plan Provision*

(1) Central share—Rs 60.2 lakhs

(2) State share—Rs 25.92 lakhs

(b) *Number of Units allotted—2*

(c) *Location*

None of the units allotted has been set up as the State Government insists on implementing the programme on the integrated Malaria *cum* Filariasis basis and as a special case it has been agreed to by the Government of India that as an experimental measure the West Bengal Government may run one filaria control unit at Contai on the integrated basis. The second unit is likely to be rendered surplus.

Suggestions regarding the diversion of the material and equipment allotted for the second unit to Surat Bombay State are under the consideration of the Ministry of Health. The West Bengal Government was requested to deputise their Medical Officers/Filaria Inspectors for requisite training in filariology but the State Government intimated that they will train their staff locally.

XII ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

(a) *Plan Provision*

(1) Central share—Rs 5.4 lakhs

(2) State share—Rs 2.43 lakhs

A modified control unit for Filariasis Malaria control was allotted to Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The unit has started functioning but no reports have so far been received of the progress achieved. One Medical Officer and one Filaria Inspector deputed by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration were trained in filariology.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW MEDICAL COLLEGES AND EXPANSION OF EXISTING ONES

With a view to meeting the growing need for doctors to meet to man the expanding health services and the needs of the general public a scheme for the establishment of new medical colleges and expansion of existing ones was included in the Second Five Year Plan. For this a provision of Rs 650 lakhs has been made by the Central Government for giving grant in aid to the State Governments.

A committee was set up by the Government of India to advise the Government as to the cost of setting up of medical colleges in India. On the recommendations of this Committee it has been decided to fix a ceiling of (i) Rs 80,000 non-recurring per student and (ii) Rs 11,000 recurring per seat per annum for the establishment of medical colleges. The ceiling for the expansion of the existing medical colleges is Rs 60,000 (Non-

recurring) per additional admission and Rs 8 000 (Recurring) per annum. The Central assistance to the State Governments is available at the rate of 75% for non recurring expenditure and 50% for recurring expenditure subject to the ceiling mentioned above on college only during the Plan period. The entire expenditure on attached hospitals will be borne by the State Government.

Plan Provision

Centre—Rs 650 lakhs

State—Not known

Targets set for the Second Five Year Plan

Twenty (8 new + 12 expansion)

The scheme was started during the Second Five Year Plan. The following Medical Colleges have so far been established/expanded

Expansion

BOMBAY

1 Medical College Baroda

BIHAR

2 Medical College Darbhanga

MADRAS

3 Medical College Madurai

MYSORE

4 Medical College Mysore

ORISSA

5 Medical College Cuttack

UTTAR PRADESH

6 Medical College Agra

ANDHRA PRADESH

7 Medical College Guntur

ASSAM

8 Medical College Dibrugarh

MADHYA PRADESH

9 Medical College Gwalior

10 Medical College Indore

RAJASTHAN

11 Medical College Jaipur

KERALA

12 Medical College Trivandrum

PUNJAB

13 Medical College Amritsar

Established

UTTAR PRADESH

- 1 Medical College Kanpur

BIHAR

- 2 Medical College Ranchi

BOMBAY

- 3 Medical College Jamnagar

MADHYA PRADESH

- 4 Medical College Bhopal

- 5 Medical College Jabalpur

KERALA

- 6 Medical College Kozhikode

ANDHRA PRADESH

- 7 Medical College Kurnool

RAJASTHAN

- 8 Medical College Bikaner

PONDICHERRY

- 9 Medical College Pondicherry

MYSORE

- 10 Medical College Hubli

- Note : (i) The entire expenditure on the Medical College Pondicherry will be borne by the Government of India
- (j) The Central contribution for the Medical College Bikaner is 50% of the recurring expenditure only. The non-recurring expenditure will be borne by the Government of Rajasthan
- (k) The Central contribution for the Medical College Kurnool is as follows
- (a) Rs 15 lakhs for the purchase of equipment and
 - (b) A sum not exceeding Rs 7 lakhs during the Plan period from October 1957 to March 1961 for meeting 50% of the recurring expenditure on the college.

The recurring assistance is at the rate of Rs two lakhs per annum for 3½ yrs for the 50 seats in the Kurnool Medical College. The entire non-recurring expenditure on buildings will be met by the State Government.

DELHI

- (ii) The expenditure involved is Rs 47.37 lakhs (Rs 27.90 lakhs non-recurring expenditure and Rs 19.47 lakhs recurring expenditure) on the Delhi Medical College Delhi (re-named as The Maulana Azad Memorial Medical College New Delhi) during the Second Five Year Plan period will be found by the re-adjustment of the health schemes of the Delhi Administration.

TRAINING OF DAIS

The Government of India have sanctioned a Centrally assisted scheme under the Second Five Year Plan for the training of 36 000 dais at an estimated cost of Rs 90 lakhs with a view to improving their standard of practice

Under this scheme 150 units for the training of dais will be established in States each unit covering a population of about 66 000. A total of approximately 60 dais will be trained in each unit in a year in two batches of 30 each. There will thus be one dai for 1 000—1 500 population or one dai for every 50 births. The Central assistance will be Rs 13 700 per unit per annum for meeting the cost of bags for Dais (Rs 3 000) and their refills (Rs 3 000) and for cash rewards to dais (Rs 7 200) trained at these Units.

The entire expenditure on the implementation of this Scheme will be borne by the Central Government.

Plan Provision

Centre—90 lakhs

State—Nil

Targets set for the Second Five Year Plan

Training of 36 000 Dais

Achievements up to the 31st March 1958

The number of Dais trained or under training with Central assistance is given below

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No t a d</i>	<i>No under t a i n i g</i>
Andhra Pradesh	360	7-0
Bombay	7	00
Madras	—	15-
Orissa	—	199
Rajasthan	47	—
West Bengal	71	—
Bihar	216	108
Madhya Pradesh	Information is not available	
Mysore	—do—	
Uttar Pradesh	Training started at 30 units 1 800 Dais will be trained during 1958-59	
Punjab	Training started at 44 units 2 200 Dais will be trained during 1958-59	
Assam	No scheme	
Kerala	No scheme	
Jammu and Kashmir	Scheme not yet finalised	

ESTABLISHMENT OF DIET KITCHENS IN TEACHING HOSPITALS

With a view to stimulate interest amongst medical undergraduates in the subject of hospital dietetics and popularising the practice of diet therapy in the treatment of diseases a scheme was included in the First Five Year Plan for the establishment of Diet Kitchens in teaching hospitals in the country. Twelve Diet Kitchens out of 15 sanctioned were established during the period of the First Plan. In view of the importance of diet therapy in diseases like diabetes, gastric ulcer, colitis, kidney diseases etc. the scheme is continued in the Second Five Year Plan. Central subsidy not exceeding Rs. 6,000 non-recurring on account of the purchase of equipment and not exceeding Rs. 6,000 per annum recurring on account of pay and allowances of the staff employed in the Diet Kitchens is payable under the Scheme for a period of two years.

Plan Provision

Centre—Rs. 3 lakhs

State—Nil

Targets set for the Second Five Year Plan

11 Kitchens

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

Ten Diet Kitchens have already been established by the following State Governments

1 Andhra Pradesh	2 (Osmania General Hospital Hyderabad and Govt Genl. Hosp. Guntur)
Bihar	1 (Patna Medical College Hospital Patna)
3 Madras	2 (Govt General Hosp. Madras & Govt Stanley Hosp. Madras)
4 Uttar Pradesh	1 (Sarojini Naidu Hospital Agra)
5 West Bengal	1 (Seth Karnani Memorial Hospital Calcutta)
6 Bombay	1 (J.J. Group of Hospital Bombay)
Madhya Pradesh	2 (Hamid Hospital Bhopal & G.M. Hospital, Rewa)

TOTAL

10

The Government of Punjab who has been allotted one kitchen is taking steps to establish the same shortly.

CENTRAL SUBSIDY FOR BCG VACCINATION CAMPAIGN

In order to enable the State Governments to intensify the mass BCG Vaccination Campaign and achieve the target early it was decided to subsidise the State Governments during the Second Plan period as indicated below:

- (i) 50% of pay and allowances of one Assistant Director of Public Health (T.B.) for a period of two years and 25% thereof for the remaining period of the plan.

SCHEME FOR GRANT OF SUBSIDY FOR FULL TIME TEACHING UNITS IN MEDICAL COLLEGES

To assist the State Governments in the establishment of full time teaching units both in non-clinical and clinical departments of the medical colleges under the control of the State Governments as well as under the control of non official organisations. The Central Government will undertake to meet 100% of the extra recurring cost involved.

Plan Provision

Rs 35 crores (Original)

Rs 20 crores (Revised)

Targets set for the Second Five Year Plan

To establish such Units in all Medical Colleges

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

The Government of India have recently decided to assist the State Governments in the establishment of full time teaching units both in non clinical and clinical departments of the medical colleges under the control of the State Governments as well as under the control of non-official organisations. The Central Government will undertake to meet 100% of the extra recurring cost involved. The contribution payable by the Government of India will commence from 1959-60. The State Governments are being asked to submit their proposals in this behalf.

NATIONAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROGRAMME (URBAN)

The National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Urban) was inaugurated by the Government of India in August 1954 to assist the States in their Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes with the object of providing safe water supply and satisfactory drainage arrangements in the urban areas over a planned period. The schemes under this programme are formulated by the State Governments and forwarded to the Ministry of Health for approval and financial assistance. For the urban schemes approved under this programme the Central Government sanctions long term loans on which interest is charged at the rates fixed by the Government. The amount of loan sanctioned every year depends upon the progress of work achieved. The loans are paid to the State Government and it is left to the State Government to decide the manner in which these loans are to be passed on to the local body. The investigation design construction and maintenance of the schemes are carried out by the State Governments with the loan furnished by the Centre.

- (u) 50% of expenditure on pay and allowances of additional staff appointed during the Second Five Year Plan for the completion of the programme
- (iii) Subsidy at the rate of Rs 2 000 for each of the BCG Officer/Term leader towards the cost of training in fields of public health and TB

Plan Provision

Centre—Rs 25 lakhs

State—Nil

Achievements set for the Second Five Year Plan

The target is to cover the entire susceptible population below the age of 20 in the country estimated at 170 million persons

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

Up to 31st March 1958 105 136 452 persons were tuberculin tested and 36 938 597 persons were BCG vaccinated. Sanction has been accorded to the appointment of additional staff in the various States as shown in the statement given below.

*Statement showing the details of additional staff sanctioned to various States
for the BCG Vaccination Programme*

[illegible]

Targets set for Second Five Year Plan

All the schemes sanctioned under this programme during the First Plan period are to be substantially completed. Depending upon the resources available other new schemes are to be taken up and brought to an intermediate stage of beneficial use by the end of the present plan period.

National Water Supply and Sanitation

Name of State—**ANDHRA PRADESH**

(Position as on)

S No	Name of Scheme	Stage of Scheme	Original estimated amount approved	Approved		Revised estimated amount as furnished	Approved In principle
				In principle	Technically		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Spill over Schemes</i>			Rs			Rs	
1	Guntur W S		104 00	—	Yes	99 33	—
2	Kakinada W S	†	38 8	—		39 14	—
3	Vijayawada W S		10 00	—		75 45	—
4	Tirupathi W S	†	3 68	—		1 65	—
5	Cuddappa W S		11 75	—		17 17	—
6	Nandial W S		24 33	—		4 33	—
7	Chittoor W S		19 25	—		19 45	—
8	Hindupur W S		8 90	—		9 52	—
9	Guntakal W S		7 20	—		7 93	—
10	Anantapur W S		7 36	Yes	—	7 38	—
11	Vizagapatnam W S (Dt Strm)	†	3 60		—	3 60	—
12	Vizianagaram W S		11 36	—	Yes	13 57	—
13	Srikakulam W S		11 50	—		11 50	—
14	Vizagapatnam W S (New Godhan)		116 15	Yes	—	116 15	—
15	Narasarao Peth W S	†	1 65	—	Yes	1 62	—
16	Vizagapatnam W S		14 00	—		14 00	—
17	Vijayawada Drainage		73 00	—		73 00	—
18	Vizagapatnam Partial Drge		3 67	—		3 67	—
19	Tandur W S Scheme		7 90	—		7 90	—
20	Karimnagar W S		11 00	—		11 00	—
GRAND TOTAL			547 97			552 36	

Schemes nearing
†Completed schemes based on

Programme—Urban Schemes

March 1958)

(Rs. in lakhs)

ed Techni- cal ly	Latest expend ture figures		Percentage of work comple ted		Balance amount required for completion		REMARKS
	Date	Amount	Based on original estimate	Bas d on revised estimate	Based on original estimate	Based on rev sed est mate	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		Rs	/	/	Rs	Rs	
—	30.2.57	95.68	92	96.4	11.37	3.65	No. of Schemes (WS) completed—4
—		39.36	100	100	—	—	
—		3.91	55.8	51.9	66.09	71.54	
—		2.11	70.5	100	0.89	—	No. of Drainage Schemes completed—Nil
—		11.63	100	96	—	0.54	
—		16.53	68	68	7.80	7.80	
—		17.52	91	90	1.73	1.93	
—		8.80	99	92.5	0.1	0.72	No. of WS Schemes nearing completion—6
—		7.76	100	97.8	—	0.17	
—		5.97	80.4	80.3	1.44	1.46	
—		3.60	100	100	—	—	
—		12.10	100	89.2	—	1.47	No. of Drainage Schemes nearing completion—Nil
—		2.91	25.3	25.3	8.59	8.59	
—		91.40	78.6	78.6	24.75	24.75	
—		1.67	100	100	—	—	No. of Schemes not started—Nil
		—No data—					
—		8.73	11.9	11.9	64.27	64.27	
—		3.25	88.5	88.5	0.42	0.4	
—	31.3.57	5.33	67.5	67.5	2.57	57	Item Nos. 19 and 20 transferred from erstwhile Hyderabad State
—		7.73	70.0	70.0	3.27	3.27	
		345.89			00.4	193.15	

completion (over 90%)
information from the States

National Water Supply and Sanitation

Name of State—ASSAM

(Position as on

S No	Name of Scheme	Stage of Scheme	Original estimated amount appro ved	Approved		Revised estimated amount as furnished	Appro ved In princi ple
				In princi ple	Techni cally		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Spill over Schemes			Rs			Rs	
Nil							
New Schemes							
1	Shillong (Water Supply Scheme)	—	30 55	—	Yes	30 55	—
TOTAL			<u>30 55</u>			<u>30 55</u>	

Programme—Urban Schemes

March 1958)

(Rs in l khs)

ed Tech nical ly	Latest expenditure figures		Percentage of work completed		Balance amount required for completion		REMARKS
	Date	Amount	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		Rs	/	/	Rs	Rs	
							No of Water Supply Schemes completed— <i>Nil</i>
							No of Drainage Schemes completed— <i>Nil</i>
							No of Water Supply Schemes nearing com- pletion— <i>Nil</i>
							No of Drainage Schemes nearing comple- tion— <i>Nil</i>
							No of WS & Drainage Schemes not yet taken up— <i>Nil</i>

—No Data—

National Water Supply and Sanitation

Name of State—BIHAR

(Position as on

No	Name of Scheme	Stage of Scheme	Original estimated amount approved	Approved		Revised estimated amount as furnished	Approved in principle
				In principle	Technically		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			Rs			Rs	
	<i>Spill over Schemes</i>						
1	Chaibassa Water Supply Scheme	—	11 47	—	Yes	11 47	—
2	Kathihar Water Supply Scheme	—	9 76	—		9 76	—
3	Giridih Water Supply Scheme	—	32 50	—		35 96	—
4	Darbhanga Water Supply Scheme	—	3 57	—		28 57	—
5	Motihari Water Supply Scheme	—	11 54	—		11 54	—
6	Dumka Water Supply Scheme	—	10 32	—		10 3	—
7	Kishanganj Water Supply Scheme	—	8 52	—		8 51	—
8	Purnea Water Supply Scheme	—	12 75	—		12 75	—
9	Ranchi Water Supply Scheme	—	57 75	—		77 04	—
10	Patna Drainage Scheme	—	47 11	—		57 26	—
	TOTAL		30 36			263 18	

Programme—Urban Schemes

March 1958)

(Rs in lakhs)

ed Tech nical ly	Latest expenditure figures		Percentage of work comple ted		Balance amount required for completion		REMARKS
	Date	Amount	Based on original estimate	Based on revi ed estimate	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		Rs	/		Rs	Rs	
—	31 3 57	4 00	35	35	7 47	7 47	No of Water Supply Schemes completed—
—		6 00	61	61	3 76	3 76	
—		21 00	65	68	11 50	14 96	No of Drainage Sch mes completed—Nil
—		20 00	70	70	8 57	8 57	
—		11 54	100	100	—	—	Water Supply Scheme nearing completion
—		8 75	85	85	1 57	1 57	1
—		8 51	100	100	01	—	
—		7 50	59	59	5 5	5 5	
—		76 20	100	99	—	0 84	
—		44 00	93	97	3 18	13 26	Approved in 1st Plan as urban scheme and hence shown in this list even though Patna has since become a Corporation
		707 50			77 86	55 00	

National Water Supply and Sanitation

Name of State—BOMBAY

(Position as on

S No	Name of Scheme	Stage of Scheme	Original estimated amount appro- ved	Approved		Revised estimated amount as furnish d	Approv In princi- ple
				In princi- ple	Techni- cally		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Spill over Schemes</i>			Rs			Rs	
1	Lonawala W S	—	3 79	—	Yes	3 79	—
2	Ahmednagar Drainage	—	9 10	—		9 25	—
3	Kapadwanj W S	—	8 84	—		8 84	—
4	Borsad W S	—	5 6	—		5 6	—
5	Bulsar W S	—	3 70	—		3 70	—
6	Panvel W S	—	4 80	—		5 37	—
7	Dharamdhan W S	—	21 93	—		18 31	—
8	Anand W S	—	9 01	—		9 01	—
9	Panvel Drainage	—	8 29	—		8 29	—
10	Broach W S	—	64 53	—		64 53	—
11	Satara W S	—	14 18	—		14 18	—
12	Jalgaon Drainage	—	13 63	—		13 63	—
13	Sholapur Drainage	—	50 74	—		50 54	—
14	Khed W S	—	3 12	—		3 12	—
15	Nira W S	—	1 52	—		1 38	—
16	Dhombvil W S	—	5 08	—		5 65	—
17	Chanda W S	—	11 00	Yes	—	11 00	—
18	Kampti W S	—	8 90	—	—	8 82	—
19	Kannad W S	—	2 44	—	—	2 44	—
20	Paithan W S	—	5 19	—	—	5 19	—
21	Raykot W S	—	89 33	—	—	42 07	—
22	Bhavnagar W S	—	35 00	—	—	35 00	—
23	Jamnagar W S	—	61 50	—	—	60 50	—
24	Gondal W S	—	14 05	—	—	19 04	—

Nearing Completion

Programme—Urban Schemes

March 1958)

(Rs in lakhs)

ed Tech nical ly	Latest expenditure figures		Percentage of work compl ted		Balance amount required for completion		REMARKS
	Date	Amount	Based on or ginal estimate	Based on revised estimate	Based on or ginal est imate	Based on revised estimate	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		Rs	/	/	Rs	Rs	
—	31 3 57	1 38	36	36	41	41	1 No of Water Supply Schemes completed —Nil
—		1 40	16	15	7 70	7 85	
—		5 75	66	66	3 09	3 09	
—		0 57	10	10	5 05	5 05	2 No of Drge Sche mes completed—Nil
—		2 40	7	7	9 80	29 80	
—		0 07	2	1	4 73	5 30	3 No of W.S Schemes nearing completion —1
—		—	—	—	21 93	18 31	
—		0 77	3	3	8 74	8 74	4 No of Drge Sche mes nearing comple t on—Nil
—		—	—	—	8 29	8 29	
—		5 49	9	9	59 04	59 04	
—		4 79	30	30	9 89	9 89	5 No of Schemes not started—8
—		0 4	2	2	13 39	13 39	
—		—	—	—	50 74	50 54	6 16 schem s (1—16) transferred from erstwh le Bombay State
—		07	65	65	1 10	1 10	
—		1 0	80	90	0 3	0 18	
—		1 56	30	8	3 5	4 09	7 2 Schemes (17 & 18) transferred from erstwhile M P State
—		4 46	41	41	6 54	6 54	
—		3 50	40	40	5 40	5 3	
—		—No	—	Data—			8 Schemes (19 & 20) transferred from erstwh le Hydera bad State
—		—No	—	Data—			
—	31 12 56	8 45	9	0	80 80	33 6	
—		9 76	8	—	25 24	—	9 73 S h mes trans f r r d from erst wh le Saurashtra State
—		11 87	19	0	49 63	48 63	
—		0 95	7	5	13 10	18 09	

National Water Supply and Sanitation

Name of State—BOMBAY—concl'd

(Position as on)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Spill-over Schemes—cont'd			Rs			Rs	
25	Dhoranji W S	—	11 13	Yes	—	13 23	—
6	Porbandar W S	—	14 20		—	15 16	—
77	Jenagadh W S	—	50 00		—	65 67	—
28	Veraval W S	—	19 25		—	8 63	—
29	Morvi W S	—	2 00		—	2 00	—
30	Upleta W S	—	4 20		—	4 70	—
31	Surendar Nagar W S	—	57 30		—	57 30	—
32	Dhurangadhra W S	—	6 00		—	6 00	—
33	Lambdi W S	—	5 53		—	5 53	—
34	Savarkundla W S	—	5 91		—	9 15	—
35	Botad W S	—	4 87		—	4 87	—
36	Mohuwa W S	†	12 00		—	12 00	—
37	Sihor W S	—	3 80		—	3 80	—
38	Jamkhambhalia W S	—	1 45		—	1 45	—
39	Salaya W S	—	1 57		—	1 57	—
40	Bhavnagar Drainage	†	50		—	2 50	—
41	Jamnagar Drainage	†	60 00		—	60 00	—
42	Porbandar Drainage	†	43 46		—	47 25	—
43	Mohuwa Drainage	†	17 35		—	17 70	—
GRAND TOTAL			846 3			972 11	

† Not

Programme—Urban Schemes

March 1958)

							(Rs in lakhs)
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		Rs	/	/	Rs	Rs	
—	31 12 56	0 91	8	7	10 72	12 3	10 Progress Report for the first 18 schemes only recd from P H Engr Govt of Bombay Poona
—		34 00	—	71	—	118 66	
—		3 53	7	5	46 47	62 14	
—		1 53	8	5	17 72	77 10	
—		4 44	11	11	19 56	19 56	11 No information available re expenditure incurred Only 2 Schemes (19 and 20) transferred from erst while Hyderabad State
—		0 61	15	15	3 59	3 59	
—		1 2	2	2	56 08	56 08	
—		0 96	16	16	5 04	5 04	
—		0 26	5	5	5 27	5 27	
—		1 59	27	27	4 32	7 56	17 Progress report for schemes from erst while Saurashtra State was received from Supdtg Engr (Irrigation) Rajkot Some of the schemes have been revised and therefore there is some change in the grand total of the revised estimates
—		0 87	18	18	4 00	4 00	
—		—	—	—	17 00	1 00	
—		0 53	14	14	3 7	3 27	
—		0 49	34	34	0 96	0 96	
—		0 19	12	1	1 38	1 38	
—		—	—	—	2 50	22 50	
—		—	—	—	60 00	60 00	
—		—	—	—	43 46	47 25	
—		—	—	—	17 35	17 20	
		114 76			743 64	825 15	

tarted

National Water Supply and Sanitation

Name of State—JAMMU & KASHMIR

(Position as on)

S No	Name of Scheme	Stage of Scheme	Original estimated amount approved	Approved		Revised estimated amount as furnished	Approved In principle
				In principle	Technically		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Spill over Schemes</i>			Rs			Rs	
	Nil						
<i>New Schemes</i>							
1	Jammu Water Supply Scheme Part II	—	18 03	—	Yes	18 03	—

Programme—Urban Schemes

March, 1958)

(Rs in lakhs)

ed	Latest expenditure figures		Percentage of work completed		Balance amount required for completion		REMARKS	
	Tech- nical- ly	Date	Amount	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	Based on original estimate		Based on revised estimate
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
		Rs	/	/	Rs	Rs		
							1 No of WS Schemes completed—Nil	
							2 No of Drainage Schemes completed—Nil	
Yes			—No	Data—			3 No of WS Schemes nearing completion—Nil	
							4 No of Drainage Schemes nearing completion—Nil	
							5 No of Schemes not yet started—Nil	
							6 Part I of the Scheme costing Rs 16.20 lakhs was not approved since 80% of the work had already been completed	

National Water Supply and Sanitation

Name of State—KERALA

(Position as on

S No	Name of Scheme	Stage of Scheme	Original estimated amount appro- ved	Approved		Revised estimate amount furnish d	Approv ed in princ ple
				In princ ple	Techni cally		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Spill-over Schemes</i>			Rs			Rs	
1	Tiruchur Water Supply	—	59 50	—	Yes	88 59	—
2	Kottayam Water Supply	—	74 50	—		73 50	—
3	Quilon Water Supply	—	40 00	—		93 00	—
4	Ernakulam Mattan cherry W S	—	101 00	Yes	—	154 00	—
5	Ernakulam Mattan cherry Drainage	—	60 00		—	171 3	—
Total			335 00			580 3	
<i>New Schemes</i>							
6	Palghat Water Supply	—	37 66	Yes	9 70	37 66	—
GRAND TOTAL			372 66		(Part I)	617 03	

Programme—Urban Schemes

March 1958)

(Rs in lakhs)

ed	Latest expenditure figures		Percentage of work completed		Balance amount required for completion		REMARKS
	Date	Amount	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		Rs	/		Rs	Rs	
—	31 3 57	22 04	37 0	24 8	37 46	66 55	1 No of W.S Schemes completed—Nil
—		8 00	13 8	10 8	49 50	65 50	2 No of Drge Scheme compl ted—Nil
—		10 00	25 0	10 8	30 00	83 00	
—		31 40	31 0	0 4	69 60	122 60	3 No of Schemes not started—Nil
—		6 84	11 4	40 0	53 16	164 39	4 No of W.S Schemes nearing completion—Nil
		<u>79 28</u>			<u>239 7</u>	<u>50 04</u>	5 No of Drge Schemes nearing completion—Nil
		0 73	1 9	1 2	36 93	36 93	
		<u>79 01</u>			<u>76 65</u>	<u>538 97</u>	

National Water Supply and Sanitation

Name of State—MADHYA PRADESH

(Position in order)

S No	Name of Scheme	Stage of Scheme	Original estimated amount appro- ved	Approved		Revised estimate amount as furnished	Approved In principle
				In prin- ciple	Techni- cally		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	<i>Spill-over Schemes</i>		Rs			Rs	
1	Dewas W S	—	20 00	Yes	—	20 00	—
2	Neemach W S	—	15 00		—	41 00	—
3	Mandasaur W S	—	5 00		—	10 00	—
4	Mandasaur Drainage		4 00		—	4 00	—
5	Ujjain Drainage	†	10 00		—	41 00	—
6	Bhilai Drainage		4 00		—	4 00	—
7	Durg W S	‡	11 42		—	13 86	—
8	Chandwara W S	—	22 02		—	22 02	—
9	Bathnagar W S	—	8 96		—	8 96	—
10	Rajnagar W S	—	16 64		—	16 64	—
11	Chakardar W S	†	1 50		—	1 50	—
12	Satna W S	—	15 77		—	29 00	—
13	Thakurpuri W S	—	8 70		—	8 70	—
14	Chaitani W S	—	18 76		—	18 26	—
15	Panna W S	—	13 72		—	16 94	—
16	Maheharipur W S		00		—	5 14	—
17	Zeona W S	—	26 38		—	76 38	—
GRAND TOTAL			707 87			87 40	

Schemes nearing completion

†Schemes not

‡Completed in 1953 based on

Programme—Urban Schemes

March 1958)

(Rs in lakhs)

ed Tech nical ly	Latest expenditure figures		Percentage of work completed		Balance amount required for completion		REMARKS
	Date	Amount	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		Rs	/	/	Rs	Rs	
—	30-9-57	4 06	0	70	15 94	15 94	1 No of W S Schem s completed—Nil
—		8 48	57	21	6 5	32 52	
—		3 00	60	30	00	7 00	No of Drge Schemes completed—Nil
—		3 91	98	9	0 09	0 09	
—		—	—	—	10 00	41 00	3 No of W S Schem s nearing com pl tion—1
—		3 71	9	97	0 29	0 9	
—		12 58	—	91	—	1 8	4 No of Drge Schemes nearing compl tion—
—		6 68	30	30	15 34	15 34	
—		3 49	39	39	5 47	5 47	5 No of schemes not started—2
—		3 31	20	20	13 33	13 33	
—		—	—	—	1 50	1 50	
—		5 44	36	19	9 83	3 56	6 S x l emes (1 to 6) from erstwhile M B State
—		3 72	37	37	5 48	5 48	
—		2 90	16	16	15 36	15 36	
—		1 57	11	9	1 15	15 37	7 Fo r schemes (12 to 15) from erstwhile Vndhy Pradesh
—		4 9	—	96	—	0	
—		18 56	10	10	9 0	9 0	8 Rewa W S Schem cost g Ps 26 38 lakhs was appd by M n try of Health before N.W.S. & S P ogramme was start ed (This h s been now incl ded in the l t of m l l-over sche mes) Rs 40 lakhs had beeng ena loans to th s home by L.S.G Dept
		<u>85 83</u>			<u>1 2 37</u>	<u>07 77</u>	
							9 Bhopal W S Schem ha ot yet been ap proved by us so it has b e omitted

(over 00/)

started

the into ma on from the State

National Water Supply and Sanitation

Name of State—MADRAS

(Position as on)

S No	Name of Scheme	Stage of Scheme	Original estimated amount appro- ved	Approved		Revised estimated amount as furnished	Approved Is princi- ple
				In princi- ple	Techni- cally		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	<i>Spill over Schemes</i>		Rs			Rs	
1	Cumbatore W S	—	165 00	Yes	—	165 00	—
	Cuddalore W S	—	6 50		—	76 50	—
3	Dindigul W S		87 50		—	87 50	—
4	Pudukottai W S		1 94		—	5 00	—
5	Chingleput W S		75		—	5 00	—
6	Madurai W S		103 00		—	103 50	—
7	Salem W S	†	44 00		—	44 00	—
8	Kumbakonam W S		3 75		—	3 70	—
9	Melapalayam W S	—	11 50		—	18 70	—
10	Mannargudi W S	—	5 39		—	15 00	—
11	Tindivanam W S	†	11 30		—	15 00	—
1	Gobichettipalayam W S	—	16 00		—	16 00	—
13	Cumbum Valley Panchayat W S	—	4 3		—	45 00	—
14	Arni W S	—	7 28		—	10 00	—
15	Kumbakonam Drainage	—	74 00		—	74 00	—
16	Madurai Drainage	—	106 00		—	106 00	—
17	Cumbatore Drainage	†	1 5 00		—	1 25 00	—
	<i>New Schemes</i>						
18	Tirunelveli W S	—	37 50		—	37 50	—
19	Tirupur W S	—	108 00		—	108 00	—
GRAND TOTAL			960 73			1010 40	

† Completed schemes based on the
Nearing completion

Programme—Urban Schemes

March 1958)

(Rs in lakhs)

Sd Tech n. al ly	Latest expenditure figures		Percentage of work completed		Balance amount required for completion		REMARKS
	Date	Amount	Based on original estimate	Based on revised est. mate	Based on orig. nal estimate	Based on revised estimate	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		Rs	/		Rs	Rs	
—	31 12 57	26 30	16	16	138 70	138 70	1 No of W S Schemes completed—1
—		0 36	77	77	6 14	6 14	
—		51 08	58 4	58 4	36 0	36 4	
—		1 61	83	32 4	0 33	3 99	No of Drge S he mes completed—Nil
—		2 59	94	57 00	0 16	41	
—		10 0	9 9	9 85	92 80	93 30	
—		—	—	—	44 00	44 00	
—		3 45	9	93 30	0 30	0 5	3 No of W S S hemes nearing completion
—		14 90	100	80 00	—	3 80	—
—		3 79	70 5	25 2	1 60	11 1	
—		15 30	100	100	—	—	
—		12 19	76	76	3 81	3 81	4 No of Drge Schemes nearing completion
—		16 66	68 5	37 0	7 66	8 34	—Nil
—		4 68	64 4	46 8	60	5 3	
—		8 78	11 9	11 9	65	65	
—		10 56	10 0	10 00	95 44	95 44	4 No of Schemes not started—
—		—	—	—	125 00	1 5 00	
—		19 85	53 0	53 0	17 65	17 65	
—		67 11	57 5	57 5	45 11	45 98	
		284 3			683 81	7 6 98	

(above 90,)

Information from the State
started

National Water Supply and Sanitation

Name of State—MYSORE

(Position as on)

S No	Name of Scheme	Stage of Scheme	Original estimated amount approved	Approved		Revised estimated amount as furnished	Approved In principle
				In principle	Technically		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	<i>Spill over Schemes</i>		Rs			Rs	
1	Bangalore W S	—	39 00	Yes	—	69 00	—
2	Mysore City W S	—	39 49		—	48 32	—
3	Denvagiri W S		15 40		—	22 16	—
4	Bilari W S	†	15 00		—	10 24	—
5	Hassan W S	—	11 47		—	13 34	—
6	Halcraras pur W S		1 10		—	1 07	—
7	Mandya W S	—	10 75		—	10 75	—
8	Chitaldrug W S	—	4 60		—	4 60	—
9	Tirthahalli W S	—	3 66		—	5 00	—
10	Shimoga W S	—	15 93		—	15 76	—
11	Bhadravathi W S	—	1 92		—	1 13	—
12	Tumkur W S	—	4 00		—	4 12	—
13	Sun W S	—	4 71		—	4 71	—
14	Chickmagalur W S	‡	1 12		—	1 12	—
15	Mysore Drainage	—	25 00		—	33 91	—
16	Devnagiri Drainage	—	10 00		—	10 23	—
17	Kolar Drainage	—	7 50		—	7 50	—
18	Darwar W S	—	18 80		—	18 80	—
19	Hubli W S	—	24 67		—	24 67	—
20	Bhagalpet W S	—	16 01		—	16 01	—
21	Saundatti Drainage	—	2 95		—	2 95	—
22	Ballhenval Drainage	†	2 56		—	2 56	—
23	Ovadig Drainage	†	2 76		—	2 76	—
24	Gulbarga W S	—	15 00		—	15 00	—
GRAND TOTAL			293 40			438 71	

Schemes nearing completion
Not started

‡ Completed schemes based on

programme—Urban Schemes

(March 1958)

(Rs in lakhs)

Sd	Latest expenditure figures		Percentage of work completed		Balance amount required for completion		REMARKS
	Date	Amount	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		Rs	/	/	Rs	Rs	
—	30-6-57	40 60	100	59	—	28 40	It has been decided to include this scheme under urban
—		37 94	83 5	68 3	—	—	
—		71 06	100	95	—	1 10	1 No of W S Schemes completed—2
—		—	—	—	15 00	102 24	
—		9 69	84 5	72 5	1 78	3 65	2 No of Drainage Schemes completed—Nil
—		1 1	100	100	—	—	
—		9 31	86 5	86 5	1 44	1 44	
—		3 50	76 0	76 0	1 10	1 10	3 No of W S Schemes nearing completion—1
—		4 44	100	88 8	—	0 56	
—		10 81	68	68 7	5 12	4 95	4 No of Drge Schemes nearing completion—Nil
—		0 43	22 4	20 4	1 49	1 70	
—		1 65	41 3	40 0	2 35	2 47	
—		4 24	47 5	47 5	2 47	2 47	5 No of Schemes not started—3
—		1 28	100	100	—	—	
—		6 21	24 8	18 3	18 79	7 70	Item Nos 17 to 22 transferred from erst while Bombay State
—		1 25	12 5	1 2	8 75	8 98	
—		2 74	36 5	36 5	5 76	5 76	Item No 23 transferred from erstwhile Hyderabad State
—	30-8-56	5 30	28 4	8 2	13 50	13 50	
—		3 83	15 5	15 5	20 84	0 84	
—	"	1 84	11 4	11 4	14 19	14 19	
—	"	0 10	3 4	3 4	2 85	2 85	
—		—	—	—	2 56	2 56	
—		—	—	—	2 76	2 76	
—	30-9-56	0 50	3 3	3	14 50	14 50	
		160 91			141 80	79 10	

(Rs in lakhs) based on revised estimates

Information from the State

National Water Supply and Sanitation

Name of State—ORISSA

(Position as on

S No	Name of Scheme	Stage of Scheme	Original estimated amount appro- ved	Approved		Revised estimated amount as furnished	Approv Is practi- ple
				In princi- ple	Techni- cally		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	<i>Spill over Schemes</i>		Rs			Rs.	
	Nil						
	<i>New Schemes</i>						
1	Cutta & Water Supply Scheme	—	51 4	Yes	—	51 74	—
2	Permanent Water Supply Scheme to Sambalpur Town	—	30 0		—	30 0	—
3	Permanent Water Supply Scheme to Rayagada Town	—	13 06		—	16 67	—
4	Permanent Water Supply Scheme to Parlakemidi	—	15 9—		—	21 09	—
	GRAND TOTAL		110 43			121 0	

Programme—Urban Schemes

March 1958)

(in Rs)

ed Tech nical- ly	Latest expenditure figures		Percenta e of work completed		Balance amount required for completion		REMARKS
	Date	Amount	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		Rs			Rs	Rs	
							No of Water Supply Schemes completed— Nil
							No of Drainage Schemes completed—Nil
—	30-6-57	45 66	89	89	5 58	5 58	No of W S Schemes nearing completion— Nil
—		19 15	63	59	11 05	13 05	
—		9 3	71	55	3 83	7 44	No of Drainage Schemes nearing completion—Nil
—		13 21	83	63	7	7 88	No of W S & Drge Schemes yet to be taken up—Nil
		<u>87 25</u>			<u>23 18</u>	<u>33 95</u>	

National Water Supply and Sanitation

Name of State—PUNJAB

(Position as on

S No	Name of Scheme	Stage of Scheme	Original estimated amount approv- ed	Approved		Revised estimated amount as furnished	Approv In princi ple
				In princi ple	Techni- cally		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Spill over Schemes</i>			Rs			Rs	
1	Nurpur W S		1 07	Yes	—	1 04	No
2	Jullundur W S	—	6 89		—	6 89	
3	Jullundur Drainage	—	8 93		—	8 93	
4	Pathankot Drainage	—	4 16		—	4 16	
5	Palampur W S	—	1 18		—	0 75	
6	Amritsar W S	—	3 97		—	3 97	
7	Ludhiana W S	—	1 35		—	1 29	
8	Ludhiana Drainage	—	2 50		—	2 50	
9	Samrala Drainage	—	1 69		—	1 69	
10	Ferozepur W S	—	5 39		—	4 96	
11	Gidderbha Drainage	—	4 65		—	0 65	
12	Muktsar W S	—	0 55		—	0 5	
13	Moga W S	—	3 75		—	3 75	
14	Moga Drainage	—	84		—	2 84	
15	Ambala W S	†	3 00		—	3 00	
16	Amritsar Drainage	—	28 92		—	28 9	
17	Yamunanagar W S		2 07		—	2 04	
18	Kalka W S	—	2 9		—	2 29	
19	Rupar W S	—	2 79		—	2 29	
20	Mandi Kabwali W S	—	7 6		—	6 94	
21	Karnal W S	—	6 05		—	6 05	
22	Rohtak Drainage	—	88		—	3 73	

Completed schemes based on information
†Nearing completion (above 90 %) based on

Programme—Urban Schemes

March 1958)

(Rs in lakhs)

ed Tech nical by	Latest expenditure figures		Perc ntage of work completed		Balance amount required for completion		REMARKS
	Date	Amount	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	Ba ed on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		Rs	/		Rs	Rs	
—	31.3.57	1.09	Completed		—	—	No of W S Schemes compl ted—
—		6.89	100	100	—	—	No of Drge Schemes completed—N/
—		3.05	34	34	5.88	5.88	
—		0.55	13	13	3.61	3.61	
—		0.44	37	59	0.74	0.31	No of W S Schemes nearing completion —2
—		1.45	40	40	2.57	2.52	
—		0.82	61	64	0.73	0.47	
—		0	9	9	2.8	8	No of Drge Schemes ne ring completion—1
—		0.80	48	48	0.89	0.89	
—		0.89	17	18	4.0	4.07	
—		0.90	19	19	3.75	3.75	Due to slight in- crease in the origi al estimate of schem
—		0.3	58	58	0.3	0.3	No of Schemes increased to Rs 241.11 lakhs
—		58	69	67	1.17	1.17	
—		1.16	41	41	1.68	1.68	
—		76	92	9	0.24	0.4	
—		—	—	—	8.9	8.9	Due to th e revised of act
—		41	Completed		—	—	
—		0.50	2	2	1.79	1.79	
—		1.39	87	87	0.30	0.30	
—		3.14	43	45	4.1	3.80	
—		4.94	8	8	1.11	1.11	
—		1.60	56	43	1.9	2.13	

from the States
revised estimates

National Water Supply and Sanitation

Name of State—PUNJAB—contd

(Position as on

S No	Name of Scheme	Stage of Scheme	Original estimated amount approved	Approved		Revised estimate amount furnished	Approved In principle
				In principle	Techni- cally		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Spill over Schemes—contd		Rs			Rs	
23	Bhiwani W S	—	1 01	Yes	—	1 97	No
24	Hansi W S	—	15 77	—	—	15	
25	Hansi Drainage	—	6 88	—	—	6 88	
26	Gurgaon Drainage	—	4 89	—	—	4 89	
27	Rewari W S	—	9 26	—	—	9 26	
28	Mandi Kalanwali W S	—	1 49	—	—	1 72	
29	Sirsa Drainage	—	9 32	—	—	9 32	
30	Rohtak W S	—	3 8	—	—	3 80	
31	Hissar Drainage	—	27	—	—	8 77	
32	Mandi Khabwali Drainage	—	4 54	—	—	4 54	
33	Hissar W S	—	1 99	—	—	3 99	
34	Simla W S	—	4 00	—	—	4 9	
35	Simla Drainage	—	5 50	—	—	5 50	
36	Jagadhri Drainage	—	4 94	—	—	4 94	
37	Hoshiarpur Drainage	—	6 79	—	—	6 79	
38	Narnaul W S	—	1 35	—	Yes	1 35	
39	Narnaul Drainage	—	0 10	—	—	0 10	
40	Bhatinda W S	—	0 63	—	—	0 63	
41	Nalagarh W S	—	2 50	—	—	50	
42	Nalagarh Drainage	—	0 05	—	—	0 05	
43	Malerkotla W S	—	1 00	—	—	1 00	
44	Malerkotla Drainage	—	3 26	—	—	3 26	
45	Dharampur W S	—	0 49	—	—	0 49	
46	Mahan Dabwari W S	—	0 64	—	—	0 64	
47	Samana W S	—	0 10	—	—	0 10	

†Nearing completion (above 90 %)

March 1958)

{Rs in lolkh}

ed Tech nical ly	Latest expenditure figures		Percentage of work completed		Balance amount required for completion		REMARKS
	Date	Amount	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		Rs		%	Rs	Rs	
—	31 3 57	0 72	36	37	1 9	1 5	3 Item No transferred erstwhile State 1 to 37 from Punjab
—		0 26	"	-	14 96	14 96	
—		0 55	8	8	6 33	6 33	
—		1 04	21	21	3 85	3 85	
—		0 00	Less than 1		9 75	9 58	4 Item Nos 38 to 58 transferred from erstwhile PEFSU State
—		0 00	1	—	1 488	1 718	
—		0 85	9	9	8 47	8 47	
—		0 97	5	26	85	83	
—		0 76	1	1	III	9 01	Data of expenditure are available for 6 schemes
—		0 55	1	1	3 99	3 99	
—		0 8	4	3	71 17	3 17	(a) Total original estimates of the schemes for which no expenditure has been given—Rs. 58 39 lakhs
—		————No Data————					
—							
—							
—							
—							(b) Total revised estimates for which no expenditure has been given—Rs 58 III lakhs
—							
—							
—							
—		47	99	99	0 03	0 03	(c) Total original estimates for which the expenditure has been given—Rs 187 87 lakhs
—		————No Data————					
—							
—							
—							
—							

based on revised estimates

National Water Supply and Sanitation

Name of State PUNJAB—concl'd

(Position as at)

S No	Name of Schem	Stage of Scheme	Original estimated amount appro ved	Approved		Revised estimated amount as furnished	Approv ed In princi ple
				In princi ple	Techni cally		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Spill over Schemes—concl'd</i>			Rs			Rs	
48	Ateli W S	—	0 10	—	Yes	0 10	No
49	Phagwara Drainage	—	4 39	—		4 39	
50	Hadyaya Drainage	—	0 97	—		0 97	—
51	Narwana Drainage	—	1 38	—		1 38	—
52	Julana Drainage	—	0 60	—		0 60	—
53	Patiala W S	—	00	—		2 00	—
54	Nabha W S	—	0 50	—		0 50	—
55	Paridkot W S	—	1 50	—		1 50	—
56	Chail W S	—	0 50	—		0 50	—
57	Kandaghat W S	—	0 15	—		0 15	—
58	Saproon W S	—	0 35	—		0 35	—
<i>New Schemes</i>							
59	Narwana W S	—	3	—		3	—
60	Jnd W S	—	87	—		3 87	—
GRAND TOTAL			246 6			54 27	

Programme—Urban Schemes

March 1958)

(Rs in lakhs)

ed Tech meal- ly	Latest expend ture figures		Percentag of work completed		Balance amount required for completion		REMARKS
	Date	Amount	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		Rs			Rs	Rs	
—	31 3 57		No Data				
—	31 3 57	—	—	—	—	—	(d) Total revised esti- mate for which the expenditure has been given— Rs 195.59 lakhs
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(e) Balance of amount required based on original estimate— Rs 141.44 lakhs
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(f) Balance of amount required based on revised estimate— Rs 149.01 lakhs
		46.994			141.436	149.016	

National Water Supply and Sanitation

Name of State—RAJASTHAN

(Position as on

S No	Name of Scheme	Stage of Scheme	Original estimated amount appro ved	Approved		Revis d estimated amount as furnish d	Approv ed In princi ple
				In princi ple	Techni cally		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	<i>Spill over Schemes</i>		Rs			Rs	
1	Bharatpur Water Sup ply	—	16 00	—	Yes	16 00	—
2	Tonk Water Supply	—	14 76	—		14 6	—
3	Bhilwara Water Sup ply	—	18 19	—		18 19	—
4	Jhalavar Water Supply		7 45	—		7 45	—
5	Jhalarpatan Water Supply	—	3 61	—		3 61	—
6	Khangarh Water Sup ply	—	9 01	—		9 01	—
7	Bundi Water Supply	—	7 00	—		7 00	—
8	Karanpur Water Sup ply	—	5 78	—		5 78	—
9	Gangraha Nagar Water Supply	—	4 48	—		4 48	—
10	Singaria Mandi Water Supply	—	4 17	—		4 17	—
11	Mandawa Water Supply	—	3 62	—		3 62	—
12	Jipur Water Supply	—	94 71	—		94 71	—
13	Jodhpur Water Supply	—	73 67	—		74 00	—
14	Kotah Water Supply	—	12 11	—		0 15	—
GRAND TOTAL			274 13			282 43	

Programme—Urban Schemes

March 1958)

(Rs in lakhs)

ed Tech nical ly	Latest expenditure figures		Percentage of work completed		Balance amount required for completion		REMARKS
	Date	Amount	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		Rs	/		Rs	Rs	
Yes	30.9.57	9.34	58	58	6.66	8.66	
		5.82	41	41	8.44	8.44	1 No of WS Schemes completed—Nil
		9.44	54	54	8.25	8.25	
		1.75	3	3	5.70	5.70	No of Drge Schemes completed—Nil
		1.08	28	28	53	2.53	3 No of WS schemes nearing completion—Nil
		3.08	34	34	5.93	5.23	
		36	34	34	4.64	4.64	4 No of Drainage Schemes nearing completion—Nil
		1.37	24	4	4.41	4.41	
		1.31	29	29	3.17	3.17	5 No of Schemes not started—Nil
		1.39	33	33	78	78	
		0.45	1	12	3.17	3.17	
		7.20	8	8	81.51	8.51	
		13.61	18	18	60.00	60.39	
		1.75	45	33	5.43	13.40	The revised estimate for Kotah WS Scheme has been revised from Rs 13.10 lakhs to Rs 20.15 lakhs. So there is slight increase in the total of the revised estimate figures.
		64.45			708.68	16.98	

National Water Supply and Sanitation

Name of State—UTTAR PRADESH

(Position as of)

S No	Name of Scheme	Stage of Scheme	Original estimated amount appro- ved	Approved		Revised estimated amount as furnished	Approv ed in princi- ple
				In prin- ciple	Techni- cally		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	<i>Spill over Schemes</i>		Rs			Rs	
1	Agra W S Improvements	—	17 9	Yes	—	73 54	Yes
	Allahabad W S Improvements	—	15 00		—	96 97	
3	Ayodhya W S	—	8 85		—	8 85	
4	Lalia W S	—	6 10		—	6 10	"
5	Barilly W S	—	24 10		—	24 10	
6	Basti W S	—	5 37		—	5 37	
7	Banaras W S Improvement	—	3 00		—	3 00	
8	Chandpur W S	—	3 06		—	3 06	
9	Dhary Dun W S Improve- ments	—	5 00		—	10 80	
10	Etiwah W S Improvements	—	7 8		—	7 82	
11	Fatehpur Sikri W S Improve- ments	—	1 00		—	4 00	
12	Hamirpur W S	—	4 1		—	4 1	
13	Hathras W S Improvements	—	00		—	55	
14	Kankal W S	—	5 72		—	5 7	
15	Kanpur W S Improvements	—	40 00		—	142 00	
16	Lucknow W S Improvement	—	8 56		—	15 00	
17	Padma W S	—	2 04		—	2 04	
18	Pilibhit W S	—	10 00		—	10 00	
19	Ramnagar W S	—	4 89		—	4 89	
20	Sitapur W S	—	10 00		—		
21	Agra Drainage Improvements	—	8 61		—	73 54	
22	Allahabad Drainage Improve- ments	—	15 00		—	65 99	
23	Ayodhya Drainage	—	8 45		—	8 45	
24	Baharich Drainage	—	5 10		—	5 10	
25	Basti Drainage	—	9 54		—	9 54	

Programme—Urban Schemes

March 1958)

(Rs in lakhs)

ed Tech nical ly	Latest expenditure figures		Percentage of work compl ted		Balance amount required for compl tion		REMARKS
	Date	Amount	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	Bas d on orig nal estimate	Based on revised estimate	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		Rs	/	/	Rs	Rs	
—	31 8 57	17 80	99	100	0 1	55 74	No of W S S chem s completed—1
—		18 08	—	19	—	78 99	No of Drainage Schemes completed—1
—		7 55	85	85	1 30	1 30	Total—1+1 = 13
—		5 12	84	84	0 93	0 98	
—		4 61	—	—	—	—	
—		5 08	95	95	0 9	0 9	No of W S Schem s nearing compl tion—3
—		44 76	—	75	—	15 24	
—		3 04	99	99	0 07	0 02	
—		10 79	—	100	—	0 01	No of Drainage S he m s nearing comple tion—6
—		6 17	79	79	1 65	1 65	
—		1 0	—	6	—	2 98	
—		3 78	92	9	0 34	0 34	The complet on of the schemes s with refe rence to the origi nally sanctioned est m t
—		1 35	68	53	0 65	1 0	
—		5 40	94	94	0 32	0 3	
—		64 59	—	45	—	77 41	
—		39 8	—	6	—	11 7	Schemes not started— Nil
—		2 47	—	—	—	—	
—		9 80	98	98	0 0	0 70	
—		3 03	6	6	1 86	1 86	Figur are based on A.D.G's tour report
—		9 60	98	98	0 0	0 0	
—		17 48	—	74	—	56 06	
—		18 34	—	8	—	47 65	
—		4 00	47	47	4 45	4 45	
—		4 06	80	80	1 04	1 04	
—		8 94	94	94	0 60	0 60	

National Water Supply and Sanitation

Name of State—UTTAR PRADESH—contd

(Position as on)

S No	Name of Scheme	Stage of Scheme	Original estimated amount appro- ved	Approved		Revised estimated amount as furnished	Approv In princi- ple
				In prin- ciple	Techni- cally		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	<i>Spill-over Schemes—contd</i>		Rs			Rs	
26	Baraut Drainage	—	3 61	Yes	—	5 46	Yes
27	Dehra Dun Drainage	—	4 00		—	4 00	"
28	Hathras Drainage	—	12 61		—	1 61	
29	Lucknow Drainage Im- provements	—	5 00		—	97 0	
30	Orai Drainage	—	9 96		—	9 96	
	C RAND TOTAL		3 6 43			970 60	

Programme—Urban Schemes

March 1958)

(Rs in lakhs)

ed Tech nical ly	Latest expenditure hours		Percentage of work completed		Balance amount required for complet on		RE MARKS
	Date	Amount	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		Rs			Rs	Rs	
—	31 8 57	3 66	100	67	—	1 80	
—		3 34	84	84	0 66	0 66	
—		18 38	100	100	—	—	
—		6 96	—	9	—	65 06	
—		5 47	55	55	4 49	4 49	
		<u>394 15</u>			<u>18 17</u>	<u>533 16</u>	

National Water Supply and Sanitation

Name of State—WEST BENGAL

(Position as on

S No	Name of Scheme	Stage of Scheme	Original estimated amount appro- ved	Approved		Revised estimated amount as furnished	Approv In princi ple
				In princi ple	Techni cally		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Spill over Schemes</i>			Rs			Rs	
1	Konnagar Water Sup ply Scheme		7 38	—	Yes	7 38	—
2	Suri W S Extension Scheme	—	.. 00	—		2 20	—
3	Krishnagar W S Ex tension	—	14 84	—		14 84	—
4	Raniganj W S Improve ments Scheme	—	12 85	—		1.. 80	—
5	Nabadwip W S S heme	†	2 31	—		2 31	—
6	Burdwan W S Scheme	—	16 86	—		16 86	—
7	Naihaty W S Improve ments		6 13	—		6 13	—
8	Cooch Bihar W S Scheme	—	7 98	—		7 98	—
9	Budge Budge W S Scheme		4 48	—		4 48	—
10	Bansberia W S Im provements Schem		2 46	—		2 61	—
<i>New Schemes</i>							
11	Bally W S Scheme	—	21 00	—		21 00	—
12	Chandpur W S Scheme	—	9 66	—		9 66	—
13	Bhadreswar W S Scheme	—	10 49	—		10 49	—
14	Garulia W S Scheme	—	5 6..	—		5 6	—
15	Ranaghatt W S Scheme	—	6 57	—		6 57	
GRAND TOTAL			130 81			130 99	

Schemes nearing completion
† Completed schemes based on

Programme—Urban Schemes

March 1958)

(Rs in lakhs)

Technical	Latest expenditure figures		Percentage of work completed		Balance amount required for completion		REMARKS
	Date	Amount	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		Rs	/	/	Rs	Rs	
—	31 7 57	6 66	90	90	1 72	1 72	No of W S schemes completed—1
—		1 32	66	60	0 68	0 88	No of Drainage Schemes completed—Nil
—		11 91	80	80	2 93	93	No of W S Schemes nearing completion—4
—		10 73	84	83	12	2 13	No of Drainage Schemes nearing completion—Nil
—		2 31	100	100	—	—	
—		12 35	73	73	4 51	4 51	No of W S & Drainage Schemes not yet taken up—Nil
—		5 82	95	95	0 31	0 31	NB—27 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs 179.11 lakhs were originally approved in Min of Health Ltr No F 17 23/54-P dated 3 1 55 but a loan assistance of Rs 37.5 lakhs was sanctioned. The State Govt chose only 10 schemes for execution
—		4 43	56	56	3 55	3 55	
—		4 39	98	98	0 09	0 09	
—		2 58	100	99	—	0 03	
— No data available —					1 00	21 00	NB—Items 11 to 15 approved only on 25 58
					9 66	9 66	
					10 49	10 49	
					5 62	5 62	
					6 57	6 57	
					69 25	69 49	
					0		

(over 90)

the in or out from the State

National Water Supply and Sanitation

Name of State—DELHI

(Position as on

S No	Name of Scheme	Stage of Scheme	Original estimated amount appro- ved	Approved		Revised estimated amount as furnished	Approv In princi ple
				In princi ple	Techni cally		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	<i>Spill over Schemes</i>		Rs			Rs	
1	Delhi Municipal Com mittee Water Supply	—	112 80	} —No data—			
2	Delhi Municipal Com mittee Drainage	—	32 50				
3	Shahdara Water Supply	—	46 00				
	GRAND TOTAL		191 30				

No information available regarding the
Blanket approval was accorded for the
The total estimated cost of works to be
The total estimated cost of works
Rs 708 54 lakhs has been decided

Programme—Urban Schemes

(Rs in lakhs)

March 1958)

ed Tech nical ty	Latest expenditure figures		Percentage of work completed		Balance amount required for completion		REMARKS
	Date	Amount	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		Rs	/	/	Rs	Rs	

—No Data—

schemes
schemes estimated to cost Rs 191 30 n 1954
carried out for Water Supply is reported to be Rs 255 98 lakhs
to be carried out for sewage disposal is reported to be Rs 452 56 lakhs
to be allotted during the Second Five Year Plan

National Water Supply and Sanitation

Name of State—HIMACHAL PRADESH

(Position as on)

S No	Name of Scheme	Stage of Scheme	Original estimated amount appro- ved	Approved		Revised estimated amount as furnished	Approv In princi ple
				In princi ple	Techni cally		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			Rs			Rs	

Spill over Schemes

Nil

New Schemes

1	Mandi Water Supply	*	5 11	—	—	—	—
2	Theog Water Supply	—	3 87	—	—	—	—
3	Chamba Water Supply	—	2 78	—	—	—	—
4	Solan Water Supply	—	4 92	—	—	—	—
5	Jogind rnagar Water Supply	—	42	—	—	—	—
6	Nahan Water Supply		7 50	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL			26 60				

Schemes nearing completion

Programme—Urban Schemes

March 1958)

(Rs in lakhs)

ed Tech nical ly	Latest expenditure figures		Percentage of work complet d		Balance amount required for completion		REMARKS
	Date	Amount	Based on original estimate	Based on revised est mate	Based on original estimate	Based on rev sed estimate	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(1)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		Rs		/	Rs	Rs	
							1 No of W S Sche mes completed—Nil
							2 No of Dra nage Schemes compl ted —Nil
							3 No of W S Sche mes nearin, compl tion—3
—	31 3 57	4 66	91	—	0 45	—	4 No of Droe Sche mes—Nil
—	—	0 85	?	—	3 0	—	5 No of schemes not started—Nil
—	—	0 50	18	—	8	—	All the scheme were approved by Ministry of Health before the programme was star ted The Mini try of Health has addressed the State Govt to furni h en gineer n data for scrutiny
—	—	0 78	16	—	4 14	—	
—	—	1 8	75	—	11 60	—	
—	—	6 36	85	—	1 14	—	
		14 97			11 63		

ver 90 7)

Targets set for Second Five Year Plan

It is proposed to establish six new schools to train 1 260 Health Visitors with Central assistance

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

The following additional six new Schools have been established during the Second Five Year Plan

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Name of the Institution</i>
Bihar	1 Health School Ranchi
Bombay	2 Health School Rajkot
Kerala	3 Health School Trivandrum
Madhya Pradesh	4 Health School Indore
Uttar Pradesh	5 Health School Bareilly
	6 Health School Allahabad

So far as the number of schools to be established during the Second Five Year Plan is concerned the target has been achieved

The latest position regarding the training of Health Visitors for the period ending 31 3 1958 is given below

State & location of schools	No of candidates admitted for training		No of candidates qualified	
	Health Visitors course	Integrated midwifery cum Health Visitors course	Health Visitors course	Integrated midwifery cum Health Visitors course
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Andhra Pradesh—</i>				
1 Health Visitors School Visakhapatnam	5	47	5	—
2 Niloufer Health School Hyderabad Dist	43	81	30	—
<i>Bihar—</i>				
3 Health School Ranchi	—	57	—	—
<i>Bombay—</i>				
4 Health School Nagpur	66	13	42	11
5 Health Unit Sirur	13	—	13	—
6 Health School Rajkot	12	14	—	—
<i>Kerala—</i>				
7 Health School Trivandrum	6	—	33	—
<i>Madhya Pradesh—</i>				
8 Health School Indore	—	31	—	13

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Punjab—</i>				
9 Lady Emerson S th Chattrbhuji Hospi tal Amritsar	—	106	—	3
<i>Uttar P adesh—</i>				
10 Silver Jubilee Health School Lucknow	152	91	100	—
11 Health School Bareilly	7	85	3	—
12 Health School Allahabad	—	55	—	—
<i>Madras—</i>				
13 Health School Madras	67	67	67	8
<i>West B gal—</i>				
14 S r John Anderson Health School M ngur	79	1	58	2
<i>Delhi—</i>				
15 Lady Red n H alth School Delhi	11	171	103	40
TOTAL	6.7	1 037	461	117

In addition 64 Nurs Mid wives have had Public Health Orientation and employed in place of Health Visitors

TRAINING OF AUXILIARY NURSE MIDWIVES AND MIDWIVES

A centrally assisted scheme was sanctioned in 1954-55 for training at selected institutions in States of Midwives and Auxiliary Nurse Midwives required for Community Development Projects. During the First Five Year Plan period the establishment of six centres for the training of midwives and 39 centres for the training of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives was approved by the Government of India.

During the Second Five Year Plan period Central assistance will be continued for the training of 6 000 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives by expanding training facilities in existing schools and/or by establishing new schools.

The pattern of Central assistance available to a State managed training institution participating in the scheme is as under :

Non recurring	100 not exceeding Rs 7 000
Recurring —	100
1st 6 months	66-2/3
Next 12 months	50
Next 6 months	33 1/3

In the case of private institution the entire non recurring and recurring expenditure involved will be borne by the Central Government.

Plan Provision

Centre—*Nil*

State—Not known (There is however an overall provision of Rs 44 lakhs in the State Plan)

Targets set for Second Five Year Plan

6 000 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

During the Second Five Year Plan period (up to 31st March 1958) the Government of India have approved the opening of 54 new centres in addition to 39 centres opened during the First Five Year Plan for the training of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives. The location of these centres as on 31st March 1958 is given below Statewise

ANDHRA PRADESH

- 1 K. G. Hospital Visakhapatnam
- 2 Government General Hospital Guntur
- 3 Government Headquarters Hospital Masula
- 4 St Werburgh's Hospital Nandyal *
- 5 K. E. M. and Victoria Hospital Secunderabad
- 6 Government Headquarter Hospital Kakimada
- 7 Government Headquarter Hospital Eluru
- 8 Government Headquarter Hospital Kurnool

ASSAM

- 9 Nowgong Maternity Home Nowgong
- 10 Lady Kerr Welfare Centre Shillong
- 11 Civil Hospital Silchar
- 12 Civil Hospital Gauhati
- 13 Ganesh Dass Hospital Shillong

BIHAR

- 14 Sadar Hospital Ranchi
- 15 Darbhanga Medical College Hospital Lahenasera
- 16 Lady Elgin Hospital Gaya
- 17 M. J. K. Hospital Bettiah

BOMBAY

- 18 Sitabulda Maternity Home Nigpur *
- 19 Mayo Hospital Nagpur
- 20 Medical College Hospital Nagpur
- 21 Kasturba Hospital Sewagram *
- 22 General Hospital Junagarh
- 23 School of Nursing Rajkot
- 24 Sewashram Hospital Boradi *

MYSORE

- 63 Health Training Centre Sewagram
- 64 Karnatak Health Institute Ghataprabha *

ORISSA

- 65 District Headquarter Hospital Berhampur Gunjam
- 66 District Headquarter Hospital Puri
- 67 Training Centre Sambalpur

PUNJAB

- 68 Badshah Khan Hospital Faridabad *
- 69 Dayanand Hospital Ludhiana *
- 70 C M C Memorial Hospital Ludhiana *
- 71 Ludhiana Maternity Home Ludhiana *
- 72 Lady Dufferin Hospital Patiala
- 73 Philadelphia Hospital Ambala *

RAJASTHAN

- 74 Associated Group of Hospitals Bikaner
- 75 Health School Jodhpur
- 76 General Hospital Udaipur
- 77 Zenana Hospital Alwar
- 78 General Hospital Kotah

UTTAR PRADESH

- 79 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives Training Centre Nainital
- 80 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives Training Centre Varanasi
- 81 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives Training Centre Jhansi
- 82 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives Training Centre Faizabad
- 83 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives Training Centre Dehradun
- 84 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives Training Centre Aligarh
- 85 Prayag Mahila Vidhyapith Allahabad *
- 86 St Catherine's Hospital Kanpur *

WEST BENGAL

- 87 Fraser Hospital Burdwan
- 88 Nurses Training Centre Jalpaiguri
- 89 Rama Krishna Mission Sishu Mangal Pratishthan Calcutta *

HIMACHAL PRADESH

- 90 Vallabhbhai Chikitsalaya Nahan
- 91 Civil Hospital Mandi

MANIPUR

- 92 Govt Midwifery Training School Imphal

TRIPURA

- 93 V M Hospital Agartala

Private Institutions

On 30th November 1957 the position regarding the training of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives was as follows

	<i>Trained</i>	<i>Under Training</i>
Auxiliary Nurse Midwives	393	1 127
Midwives	100	45

INTEGRATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH WITH THE BASIC COURSE IN NURSING

It is proposed to spend a sum of about Rs 11.70 lakhs during the Second Five Year Plan period for giving Central assistance to State Governments/private institutions under the Scheme for the establishment of 10 training Centres. The duration of the course will be four years and the number of additional students to be admitted to each training Centre will be 12.

The pattern of Central assistance will be as follows

(1) Non recurring	100%
(2) Recurring	50%*

Plan Provision

Centre—Nil (Provision in State Plans)

State—Not known

Targets set for Second Five Year Plan

It is proposed to establish 10 training Centres under this Scheme during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

The Government of India have so far approved the following nine Centres

- 1 King George's Hospital Visakhapatnam Andhra Pradesh
- 2 School of Nursing Trivandrum Kerala
- 3 Stanley Hospital Madras
- 4 Christian Medical College Hospital Vellore
- 5 M. Y. Hospital Indore
- 6 S. C. B. Medical College Hospital Cuttack
- 7 Christian Medical College Hospital Ludhiana
- 8 Sawai Man Singh Hospital Jaipur
- 9 Mahatma Gandhi Hospital Jodhpur

The grant in aid given to the various State Governments/private institutions during 1957-58 amounted to Rs 6.86.007

This will be on tapering basis namely 100% for first 6 months 66-2/3% during next 12 months 50% during the next 33 1/3% for the remaining 12 months. Thereafter the entire recurring expenditure will be borne by the State Governments.

TRAINING OF REFRACTIONISTS AND OPTICIANS

The Government of India have decided to give financial assistance to the State Governments for the training of Refractionists and Opticians. This assistance will continue during the entire Second Five Year Plan period. The pattern of financial assistance by the Central Government is 75% non-recurring and 50% recurring the estimated expenditure on each centre being non-recurring Rs. 1 lakh (building and equipments) and recurring Rs. 16,200 (staff and contingencies) per annum.

Plan Provision

Centre—Nil

State—Not known

Targets set for Second Five Year Plan

It was proposed to spend about Rs. 11.75 lakhs

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

- (1) Gandhi Eye Hospital, Aligarh
- (2) Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras
- (3) Sarojini Devi Hospital, Hyderabad
- (4) Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum

TRAINING OF LABORATORY ASSISTANTS

A scheme for the training of Laboratory Assistants has been included in the Second Five Year Plan. About 20 training centres will be established all over the country. The Central assistance to the State Governments will continue during the entire Second Five Year Plan period. Financial assistance for the Scheme will be given by the Government of India on the following basis:

1. *Non-recurring expenditure*—(for Buildings and Equipment)—100%
2. *Recurring expenditure*—On a sliding scale of 80%, 70%, 50%, 30% and 20% of the expenditure each year. (This will cease at the end of the Second Five Year Plan period and is subject to review on receipt of the Finance Commission's recommendations). The Central Government's subsidy will be subject to a ceiling which will be determined after considering proposals from State Governments.

Plan Provision

Centre—Nil

State—Not known

Targets set for Second Five Year Plan

Twenty Training Centres

Achievements up to the 31st March 1958

- (1) Public Health Institute, Patna
- (2) King Institute, Gundy
- (3) Lucknow Medical College, Lucknow
- (4) School of Tropical Medicine and Sukhlal Karnani Memorial Hospital, Calcutta

OPENING OF TRAINING CENTRES FOR AUXILIARY HEALTH WORKERS

A scheme for the training of Auxiliary Health Workers has been included in the Second Five Year Plan. The training centres are to be opened under the State Governments who are willing to participate in the Scheme. The activity of the Auxiliary Health Workers will be confined to the rural areas. The workers will be able to carry out relatively simple technical procedures ordinarily performed by the Sanitary Inspectors, Laboratory Attendants, Dispensers and Vaccinators. The work will be of preventive and not curative nature. The pattern of financial assistance by the Central Government will be as follows:

1 Non recurring	100% of initial expenditure (on equipment)	
2 Recurring	Central Govt	State Govt
1st six months	100%	Nil
Next twelve months	66 2/3%	33 2/3%
Next twelve months	50%	50%
Next six months	33 1/3%	66 2/3%

The subsequent financial responsibility for running these centres on a governmental basis will be exclusively that of the State Government.

Plan Provision

Centre—Nil

State—Not known

Targets set for Second Five Year Plan

Ten Centres are proposed to be started

Achievements up to the 31st March 1958

- (1) Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam
- (2) Public Health Institute, Patna

PILOT SCHEME FOR THE CONTROL OF LEPROSY

In order to observe the effect of mass sulphone treatment on the control of Leprosy and the extent to which this treatment has been responsible for keeping down the incidence of the disease and the infectivity ratios in the population, a scheme of pilot project for the control of Leprosy involving an expenditure of Rs. 30 lakhs was included in the revised First Five Year Plan. The scheme envisages the establishment of a number of pilot projects for the control of Leprosy by the application of mass treatment methods in certain areas and simultaneously to undertake health education on the infectivity of the disease and its prevention. In the First Five Year Plan it was a Central Scheme but in the Second Five Year Plan this scheme has been included in the State Plans. The centres under the Pilot Projects

are of two types viz. Study and Treatment Centres and Subsidiary Centres. The Scheme has been placed under the charge of a Director Leprosy Control Work who is responsible for inspecting and advising on the operation of the scheme. He also ensures the co-ordination of the activities of the various centres through the State Health Directorates who are responsible for implementing the scheme. The pattern of financial assistance to the States for Leprosy Control Scheme during the Second Five Year Plan is as follows:

<i>Non recurring expenditure</i>	100%
<i>Recurring expenditure</i>	80% for first 12 months
	70% for next 12 months
	50% for next 12 months
	30% for next 12 months
	20% for next 12 months

The scheme started during the First Five Year Plan has been included in the Second Five Year Plan at a cost of Rs. 409.48 lakhs.

It is proposed to establish 100 Subsidiary Centres in the various States.

Four Study and Treatment Centres and 62 Subsidiary Centres have been established till 31st March 1958. A statement showing the State wise distribution of Centres is given below. Grants worth Rs. 12,12,278 were sanctioned to State Governments during the First Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 21,31,456 has been incurred up to 31st March 1958 for the implementation of this scheme. A budget provision of Rs. 35,00,000 has been made in the budget grant of this Ministry for the current financial year.

State wise Distribution of Centres till the end of 31st March 1958

State	Study & Treatment Centre	Subsidiary centre
(1)	(2)	(3)
ANDHRA PRADESH	—	1 Tirupathi Dt Chittoor Ramchandrapuram Dt E Godavari 3 Narayanpet Dt Mahboobnagar 4 Kesarappalli Dt Krishna 5 Kurnool Dt Kurnool 6 Kodamgal Dt Mahboobnagar
ASAM	—	1 Dima Dt Goalpara

State wise Distribution of Centres till the end of 31st March 1958—Contd

(1)	(2)	(3)
BIHAR	—	1 Chakradharpur Dt Singhbhum 2 Gamhatia Dt Singhbhum 3 Manasmuria Dt Singhbhum 4 Gobindpur Dt Manbhum 5 Banka Dt Bhagalpur 6 Sitamarhi Dt Muzaffarpur 7 Siwan Dt Saran 8 Tarapur Dt Monghyr 9 Brambe Dt Ranchi 10 Baromas a Dt S P 11 Nawadh Dt Gaya 12 Bakhari Dt Champaran 13 Deoghar Dt S P 14 Mahespur Dt Santhal Parganas
BOMBAY	—	1 Varag Dt Sholapur 2 Osmanabad Dt Osmanabad 3 Mul Dt Chanda 4 Porbandar Dt Sorath 5 Puzpur Dt E Kha desh
KERALA	—	1 Haripad Dt Qudon 2 Kayakulam Dt Qulon 3 Ponani Dt Palghat
MADHYA PRADESH	Raipur Dt Raipur	1 Champa Dt Bilaspur 2 Shahpur Dt Nma 3 Sausar Dt Chhindwara 4 Rewa Dt Rewa
MADRAS	Tirukodur Dt Tirukodur	1 Tiruvannamala Dt N Arcot 2 Sembatti Dt Madurai 3 Attur Dt S lem 4 Paramankunchi Dt Tirunelveli 5 Vridhachalam Dt S Arcot 6 Tiruvettipura Dt N Arcot 7 Ariyalur Dt Tiru hirapalli 8 Tiruchuli Dt Ramanathapuram Mashobra Dt Mahasu
HIMACHAL PRADESH	—	
MANIPUR	—	1 Thoubal Dt Imphal Valley 2 Imshenpur Dt Imphal
ORISSA	—	1 Khurda Dt Puri 2 Jagatsinghpur Dt Cuttack 3 Sobella Dt Sambalpu 4 Hinglicut Dt Ganjam 5 Tang Dt Puri 6 Kendrapara Dt Cuttack 7 Bhadrak Dt Balasore 8 Betnoti Dt Mayurbha j 9 Talcher Dt Dhenkanal 10 Nayagarh Dt Puri 11 Jajpur Dt Cuttack 12 Bhanjanagar Dt Ganjam

	13 Alwar
	14 Bharatpur
	15 Bikaner
	16 Banswada
MADRAS (6)	17 Tanjore
	18 Madurai
	19 Coimbatore
	20 Salem
	21 Kancheepuram
	22 Trichirapalli
BHAR (7)	23 Jamshedpur
	24 Dhanbad
	25 Gaya
	26 Hazaribagh
	27 Muzaffarpur
	28 Bettiah
	29 Saharsa
ANDHRA (8)	30 Cudappah
	31 Eluru
	32 Kakinada
	33 Guntur
	34 Kurnool
	35 Nizamabad
	36 Nellore
	37 Chittoor
JAMMU AND KASHMIR (2)	38 Jammu
	39 Srinagar
UTTAR PRADESH (2)	40 Gorakhpur
	41 Varanasi
KERALA (2)	42 Alleppey
	43 Karunagapalli
PUNJAB (4)	44 Sangrur
	45 Nabha
	46 Ambala
	47 Ludhiana
MADHYA PRADESH (3)	48 Bhopal
	49 Raipur
	50 Jabalpur

WEST BENGAL (5)

- 51 Cooch Bihar
- 52 Suri
- 53 Burdwan
- 54 Tollygunge
- 55 Boangoan

MYSORE (4)

- 56 Gulbarga
- 57 Bangalore
- 58 Mysore
- 59 Ghataprabha

ASSAM (1)

- 60 Tezpur

ESTABLISHMENT OF T B DEMONSTRATION AND TRAINING CENTRES

A scheme for the establishment of T B Demonstration and Training Centres for training T B workers of all categories and demonstrating the latest techniques in the diagnosis and prevention of T B has been included in the Second Five Year Plan especially in view of the shortage of trained personnel for tuberculosis services. The establishment of one centre is estimated to cost Rs 3 lakhs on building Rs 2.5 lakhs on equipment and Rs 1.5 lakhs per annum for maintenance. Central subsidy in the shape of X-ray and laboratory equipment at an estimated cost of Rs 2.5 lakhs is given towards the establishment of one centre. The remaining expenditure is to be met by the State Governments concerned.

Plan Provisions

Centre—Rs 36 lakhs

State—Nil

Target set for the Second Plan period

15 centres

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

Five T B Demonstration and Training Centres have been established at the following places in collaboration with the WHO/UNICEF

- 1 New Delhi
- 2 Trivandrum
- 3 Patna
- 4 Nagpur
- 5 Madras

The New Delhi T B Centre is managed by the T B Association of India and its expenditure is met by the Central Government. The other centres are run by the State Governments. All the centres are functioning

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4	Bombay	—	—
5	Kerala	—	1
6	Madhya Pradesh	1	5
7	Madras	1	4
8	Mysore	—	3
9	Orissa	—	1
10	Punjab	—	—
11	Rajasthan	—	5
12	Uttar Pradesh	—	3
13	West Bengal	—	—
14	Jammu & Kashmir	—	7
TOTAL		4	34

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES AND SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME

The Scheme has not yet been finalized. It is now proposed to start a scheme on pilot basis in selected places.

Plan Provision

Centre—Nil

State—Nil

NATIONAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROGRAMME (RURAL)

The rural phase of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme inaugurated by the Government of India in September 1954 envisages assistance to the States in order to implement the rural water supply and sanitation schemes. This assistance is in the form of outright grants equal to one half of the cost of each of the approved schemes the other half of the cost being found by the States through contributions by the village local bodies and/or from State revenues. Contribution is expected in the form of labour and locally available materials without placing undue strain on them or retarding the progress of the work. In case however where all the matching contribution of the 50% of the cost of not be raised by the State the Central Government will contribute.

the shortfall by advancing loans in addition to the 50 per cent grants referred to above on the same terms as advanced for other developmental works. Because of the limited funds available the scope of the scheme was restricted to villages with a population of not more than 5 000 people and the following criteria were suggested for fixing priorities in the selection of projects under this Programme

- (i) Areas where cholera typhoid fever and other water and filth borne diseases are most prevalent
- (ii) Areas of great water scarcity
- (iii) Areas covered by Public Health Centres where extensive personnel services are being developed and
- (iv) Pilgrim centres

During the 18 months of the First Plan period when this Programme was in operation 134 rural water supply and sanitation projects were approved for assistance under this Programme and a total grant in aid of Rs 280 0675 lakhs was sanctioned. At present 136 rural water supply and sanitation projects are in various stages of completion and a total grant in aid of Rs 539 51 lakhs have been sanctioned so far

In addition materials and equipment indented by the various State Governments are procured from abroad utilizing the assistance received from the US Govt under Operational Agreement No 25. The materials and equipment received are allotted to the various State Governments and the value of the materials so supplied is adjusted towards the grant in aid that is paid to the State Governments. The grant in aid is sanctioned every year taking into consideration the progress of work achieved and the requirements of the State Government

Plan Provision

Centre—Nil

State—Rs 28 crores

Targets set for the Second Plan

The projects sanctioned during the First Plan period are to be completed and new projects to the extent financial resources permit are to be taken up and completed within the Second Plan period

Achievements up to 31st March 1958 can be seen in the next pages

National Water Supply and Sanitation

ANDHRA

S No	Name of Scheme	Original estimated amount as approved in lakhs of Rs	Approved		Population		Per capita original
			In prin ciple	Techni cally	Present	Design	Per head of pre sent po pulation in Rs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Soil over Schemes</i>							
1	Visakapatnam Unit	0 00	Yes	—	217 294	434 500	36 7
2	Palnad unit	20 00		—			
3	Kaduri unit	20 00		—			
4	Pattukonda unit	20 00		—			
5	Kattedan	13 00		—	12 800	122 800	71 2
6	Gaduval	13 00		—			
TOTAL		106 00					

Programme—Rural Schemes

PRADESH

cost of estimate	Revised estimate as furnished in lakhs of Rs	Approved		Latest expenditure figures		Percentage of work completed		REMARKS
		In principle	Technically	Amount in lakhs of Rs	Date	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	
Per head of design population in Rs								
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
18 45	—	—	—	64 02	30-9 57	80		
				0 28	30-9 57	2		
21	—	—	—	1 34	30 9 57	10 3		

} These 2 schemes transfer red from erstwhile Hyderabad State

65 54

S No	Name of Scheme	Original estimated amount as approved in lakhs of Rs	Approved		Population		per capita original
			In prin ciple	Techni cally	Present	Design	Per head of pre sent po pulation in Rs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Spill over Schemes</i>							
1	Cheerapunji W S S	0 47	—	Yes	—No data available		
	Bokajan Com munity Area W S S	8 06	—			—do—	
3	Hajo Ragia Ta mulpur W S S	13 91	—			—do—	
4	Lanka kaka W S S	9 55	—			—do—	
5	Bhor area W S S	4 32	—			—do—	
6	Patharkandi area W S S	10 58	—			—do—	
7	Dudnai Resu Balpura area W S S	8 66	—			—do—	
<i>New Schemes</i>							
Nil							
TOTAL		55 55					

Programme—Rural Schemes

SAM

cost of estimate Per head of design population in Rs	Revised estimate as furnished in lakhs of Rs	Approved		Latest expenditure figures		Percentage of work completed		REMARKS
		In principle	Technically	Amount in lakhs of Rs	Date	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
—	—	—	—	0 395	31 3 57	84 04	—	
—	—	—	—	0 82		10 17	—	
—	—	—	—	4 8		34 65	—	
—	—	—	—	0 76		7 96	—	
—	—	—	—	1 8		4 13	—	
—	—	—	—	1 00		9 45	—	
—	—	—	—	1 00		11 55	—	Total expenditure up to 30-6-57 in Rs 12 46 lakhs
10 615								

National Water Supply and Sanitation

III

S No	Name of Scheme	Original estimated amount as approved in lakhs of Rs	Approved		Population		Per capita original
			In prin ciple	Techni cally	Present	Design	Per head of pre- sent po- pulation in Rs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Spill-over Schemes</i>							
1	Rajgir and other villages W S S	12 90	—	Yes	12 900	18 000	100
	Rajgir and other villages sewerage disposal scheme	3 96	—		4 500	6 000	88
2	Bodh Gaya and other villages W S S	3 15	—		8 000	9 000	39 375
	Bodh Gaya and other villages sewerage disposal schemes	3 15	—		8 000	9 000	45 25
3	Round Nabina gar R S water supply scheme	6 78	—		10 000	—	53 67
4	Singewarasthan and other villages W S S	7 64	—		12 000	0 000	53 67
5	Basukmath and other villages W S S	5 18	—		6 000	30 000	86 3
6	Arceraj and other villages W S S	2 37	—		2 000	30 000	118 5
7	Jharia Coal Fields W S S	75 00	—		2 91 623	3 41 647	25 7
8	Supplementary scheme for Jharia	10 61	—		—	—	—
TOTAL		131 45					

Programme—Rural Schemes

HAR

cost of estimate Per head of design population in Rs	Revised estimate as furnished in lakhs of Rs	Approved		Latest expenditure figures		Percentage of work completed		REMARKS
		In principle	Technically	Amount in lakhs of Rs	Date	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
71 5	13 14	—	—	9 76	31 12 57	75 66	—	
66 00	—	—	—	1 85	—do—	46 72	—	
35 00	—	—	—	3 30	—do—	71 00	—	
40 2	3 63	—	—	2 58	—do—	66 84	—	
—	—	—	—	7 59	—do—	71 00	—	
38 2	—	—	—	3 78	—do—	49 48	—	
17 3	—	—	—	4 52	—do—	87 26	—	
7 9	—	—	—	1 49	—do—	62 87	—	
2 00	—	—	—	49 39	—do—	65 85	—	
—	—	—	—	3 58	—do—	33 74	—	
				87	■			

National Water Supply and Sanitation

Box

S No	Name of Scheme	Original estimated amount as approved in lakhs of Rs	Approved		Population		Per capita original
			In prin ciple	Techni cally	Present	Design	Per head of pre sent po pulation in Rs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Spill-over Schemes</i>							
1	Jhamp W S	17 77	Yes	—	7 749	10 100	229 30
2	Bhander W S	11 15		—	9 575	12 500	116 40
3	Sabarmati W S	59 84		—	74 838	93 715	80 0
4	Ratanpur W S	3 37		—	4 668	10 000	71 1
5	Tunvirapeta W S	10 81		—	9 388	14 200	115 1
6	Shahapada W S	27 03		—	4 797	8 680	459 2
7	Yeotmal W S	22 31		—	4 000	65 000	557 8
8	Chanda W S	25 66		—	21 000	65 000	127 2
9	Schemes of tube wells and sani tary latrines in 227 villages	28 00		—		—	—
10	Pathan Ambad W S	23 50		—		—	
<i>New Schemes</i>							
11	Amravati W S	0 11		—		—	—
TOTAL		224 50					

*Further details

Programme—Rural Schemes

BAY

cost of estimate Per head of design population in Rs	Revised estimate as furnished in lakhs of Rs	Approved		Latest expenditure figures		Percentage of work completed		REMARKS
		In prin ciple	Techni cally	Amount in lakhs of Rs	Date	Based on ori ginal estimate	Based on re vised est mate	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
175 9	20 09	—	—	6 06	31 3 57	34	30	
89 2	—	—	—	7 09	—do—	64	64	
63 9	91 73	—	—	1 7	—do—	3	—	
33 20	—	—	—	3 03	—do—	92	92	
76 10	10 87	—	—	5 57	—do—	57	51	
53 80	38 72	—	—	1 6	—do—	7	4	
34 32	20 00	—	—	4 34	—do—	20	21 7	
39 47	20 00	—	—	3 84	—do—	15	19	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	0 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	
67 49				33 7				

not available

National Water Supply and Sanitation

JAMMU &

S No	Name of Scheme	Original estimated amount as approved in lakhs of Rs	Approved		Population		Per capita original
			In prin ciple	Techni cally	Present	Design	Per head of pre sent po pulation in Rs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Spill-over Schemes</i>							
Nil							
<i>New Schemes</i>							
1	Jammu Khandi W.S.	30 00	Yes	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	30 00					

National Water Supply and Sanitation

K

S No	Name of Scheme	Original estimated amount as appro ved in lakhs of Rs	Approved		Population		Per capita original
			In prin ciple	Techni cally	Present	Design	Per head of pre sent po pulation in Rs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Kuttanad	5 80	Yes	—	1 000	50 000	585 0
2	Vypeen	1 65		—	3 000	50 000	55 0
3	Mavelikara Tiruvella	9 30		—	11 000	175 000	84 5
4	Tubewells in coastal areas	7 20		—	1 000	50 000	60 0
	TOTAL	22 95					

Programme—Rural Schemes

KASHMIR

cost of estimate Per head of design population in Rs	Revised estimate as furnished in lakhs of Rs	Approved		Latest expenditure figures		Percentage of work completed		REMARKS
		In principle	Technically	Amount in lakhs of Rs	Date	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
—	—	—		111 04 10 04	31 3 57	13 5	—	Details not available

Programme—Rural Schemes

RAJASTHAN

cost of estimate Per head of design population in Rs	Revised estimate as furnished in lakhs of Rs	Approved		Latest expenditure figures		Percentage of work completed		REMARKS
		In principle	Technically	Amount in lakhs of Rs	Date	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
11 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 3	—	—	—	13 78	31 57	57 5	—	—
14 4	—	—	—	13 78	—	—	—	—

S No	Name of Scheme	Original estimated amount as approved in lakhs of Rs	Approved		Population		Per capita original
			In prin ciple	Techni cally	Present	De sign	Per head of pre sent po pulation in Rs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Spill-over Schemes</i>							
1	Jubbulpur W S	25 86	Yes	—	9 000	65 000	287 0
2	Chindwara W.S	29 93		—	20 000	65 000	149 65
3	Bijawar W S	12 19		—	63 519	81 0 9	19 19
4	Teonthat W S	11 00		—	69 583	84 499	16 90
<i>New Schemes</i>							
	Nil						
	TOTAL	79 78					

Programme—Rural Schemes

PRADESH

cost of estimate Per head of design population in Rs	Revised estimate furnished in lakhs of Rs	Approved		Latest expenditure figures		Percentage of work completed		REMARKS
		In principle	Technically	Amount in lakhs of Rs	Date	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
39 80	20 00	—	—	8 55	31 3 57	33	43	
46 04	0 00	—	—	7 73		26	39	
15 04	13 36	—	—	11 17		46	44 4	
14 10	11 80	—	—					
	16			27 45				

S No	Name of Scheme	Original estimated amount as approved in lakhs of Rs	Approved		Population		Per capita original
			In prin ciple	Techni cally	Present	Design	Per head of Pre sent po pulation in Rs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Tiruchirappalli Distt	120 00	Yes	—	—	†	—
2	Tanjore Distt						
3	South Arcot Distt						
4	Ramanathapuram Distt						
5	Tirunelveli Distt	24 00		—	—	†	—
6	Madurai Distt						
7	Nanjnad						
8	Suchindram Cape Comorin	5 70		—	28 000	32 700	0 4
TOTAL		158 55					

Programme—Rural Schemes

RAS

cost of estimate Per head of design population in Rs	Revised estimate as furnished in lakhs of Rs	Approved		Latest expenditure figures		Percentage of work completed		REMARKS
		In principle	Technically	Amount in lakhs of Rs	Date	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
—	—	—	—	9 00	31 9 57	7 5	—	† Further details not available
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	These two schemes transferred from erstwhile T C State
8 86	—	—	—	†	—	—	—	
17 4	—	—	—	†	—	—	—	
				9 00				

S No	Name of Scheme	Original estimated amount as approved in lakhs of Rs	Approved		Population		Per capita original
			In prin ciple	Techni cally	Present	Design	Per head of pre sent po pulation in Rs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Spill over Schemes</i>							
1	Bhadrak Com munity Project area	2 26	Yes	—	—	—	—
2	Pipil Block	2 73		—	—	—	—
3	Chatarpur Block	3 00		—	—	—	—
4	Boudh Block	3 24		—	—	—	—
5	Bosiguma Block	3 30		•	—	—	—
6	Kaptupada Block	3 33		—	—	—	—
7	Padmapur Block	3 35		—	—	—	—
8	Birmaharajpur Block	3 24		—	—	—	—
9	Tilkoir Block	3 07		—	—	—	—
10	Khasian Block	3 24		—	—	—	—
11	Angul Block	2 77		—	—	—	—
12	Bonai Block	3 24		—	—	—	—
13	Special tools plant and con tingent etc	10 73		—	—	—	—
<i>New Schemes</i>							
Special drinking water facilities for draught areas—							
(a)	Renovat on of small wells	5 30	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	Sinking of tube wells	3 00	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		56 76					

Programme—Rural Schemes

SSA

cost of estimate Per head of design population in Rs	Revised estimate as furnished in lakhs of Rs	Approved		Latest expenditure figures		Percentage of work completed		REMARKS
		In principle	Technically	Amount in lakhs of Rs	Date	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
—	—	—	—	2 11	31 3 57	81 36	—	
—	—	—	—	2 49		91 21	—	
—	—	—	—	2 16		72 00	—	
—	—	—	—	2 91		89 81	—	
—	—	—	—	3 25		81 48	—	Further details are not available
—	—	—	—	2 91		87 39	—	
—	—	—	—	3 28		97 91	—	
—	—	—	—	3 18		98 15	—	
—	—	—	—	2 77		90 23	—	
—	—	—	—	3 16		97 53	—	
—	—	—	—	2 23		80 51	—	
—	—	—	—	3 17		97 84	—	
—	—	—	—	8 26		76 98	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
				41 88		88 17		

S No	Name of Scheme	Original estimated amount as approved in lakhs of Rs	Approved		Population		Per capita original
			In prin ciple	Techni cally	Present	Design	Per head of pre- sent po- pulation in Rs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Spill over Schemes</i>							
1	Durehra W S	13 49	Yes	—	23 197	23 197	58
2	Harpankhar W S	0 90		—	2 800	2,800	37 2
3	Jamal W S	2 75		—	2 949	2,949	93 3
4	Tikas W S	0 92		—	1 567	1 562	58 9
5	8 sets of villages in Ferozepur Distt	24 24		—	50 000	50 000	48 5
6	Kalka W S	1 14		Yes	2 772	3,385	41 0
7	Pinjore W S	0 83	—		2 238	2 800	37 2
8	Bhatinda No 1	3 26	—		3 440	4 160	94 5
9	Bhatinda No	3 09			3 583	4 323	86
10	Bhatinda No 3	3 69	—		4 367	5 250	84 5
11	Sangrur Dt W S	2 16	—		11 186	13 424	19 3
12	Rajpura W S	0 08	—		400	—	20 0
13	Jogon W S	0 10	—		1 000	—	10 0
14	Majohli W S	0 07	—		100	—	70
TOTAL		56 72					

Programme—Pur I Schemes

JAB

cost of estimate Per head of design Population in Rs.	Revised estimate as furnished in lakhs of Rs	Approved		Latest expenditure figures		Percentage of work completed		REMARKS
		In principle	Technically	Amount in lakhs of Rs	Date	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
58 2	—	—	—	9 69	31 12 57	7	7	
37 —	1 2	—	—	0 85		94	70	
93 3	— 29	—	—	1 90		69	83	
58 9	—	—	—	0 66		7	72	
48 5	11 73		—	0 15		1	1	
33 6	—	—		0 75		66	66	
79 7	—	—		0 93		Completed		
78 4	2 20	—	—	1 34		41	61	
71 5	2 50	—	—	1 04		34	4	
70 3	3 15	—	—	1 30		35	41	
16 1	—	—	—	0 98		45	45	
	0 09	—	—	0 09		Completed		
—	—	—	—	0 05		50	50	
—	—	—	—	N/		—	—	
				19 73				

National Water Supply and Sanitation

RAJA

S No	Name of Scheme	Original estimated amount as approved in lakhs of Rs	Approved		Population		Per capita original
			In prin ciple	Techni cally	Present	Design	Per head of pre sent po pulation in Rs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Spill over Schemes</i>							
1	Molassar W S	0 60	Yes	—	2 000	3 000	30
2	Constructing new sanitary wells in various parts of Rajas than	40 60	—	Yes	1 000 000	1 500 000	4
<i>New Schemes</i>							
1	Kishangarh W S	2 21	Yes	—	3 600	—	61 40
2	Mehansar W S	1 76	—	—	3 000	4 800	58 70
3	Water Supply & Sanitation Sche mes latrines wells etc	53 91	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		99 08					

Programme—Rural Schemes

STHAN

cost of estimate Per head of design population in Rs	Revised estimate as furnished in lakhs of Rs	Approved		Latest expenditure figures		Percentage of work completed		REMARKS
		In principle	Technically	Amount in lakhs of Rs	Date	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
20	—	—	—	0 51	31-3 57	83	83	It is understood that these two schemes have been completed
2 7	—	—	—	39 56		97 4	97 4	
46 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				40 07				

National Water Supply and Sanitation

UTTAR

S No	Name of Scheme	Original estimated amount as approved in lakhs of Rs	Approved		Population		Per capita original
			In prin- ciple	Techni- cally	Present	Destin	Per head of pre- sent po- pulation in Rs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Spill over Schemes							
1	Small villages near irrigation tube wells	17 00	Yes	—	•	—	—
2	Larger villages near irrigation tube wells						
3	Larger villages with indepen- dent water sour- ces						
New Schemes :							
1	Water Supply for 355 villages	70 00		—		—	—
2	180 Sanitary type of latrines						
TOTAL		47 00					

Programme—Rural Schemes

PRADESH

cost of estimate Per head of design population in Rs	Revised estimate as furnished in lakhs of Rs	Approved		Latest expenditure figures		Percentage of work completed		REMARKS
		In principle	Technically	Amount in lakhs of Rs	Date	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
—	30 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	No further details are available
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

National Water Supply and Sanitation

WEST

S No	Name of Scheme	Original estimate amount as approved in lakhs of Rs	Approved		Population		Per capita original
			In prin ciple	Techni cally	Present	Design	Per head of present population in Rs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Spill over Schemes</i>							
1	Murshadabad W S S	9 40	—	Yes		—	—
	Birbhum W S S	10 0	—			—	—
3	Burdwan W S S	7 77	—		27 250	—	—
4	Nadia W S S	10 22	—		79 750	—	—
5	Midnapur W S	10 72	—			—	—
6	Bankura W S S	13 83	—			—	—
7	Malda W S S	11 99	—			—	—
8	West Dinapur W S S	11 40	—		59 750	—	—
9	Jalpaiguri W S S	12 02	—		47 750	—	—
10	Darjeeling W S S	3 71	—			—	—
TOTAL		100 76					

Programme—Rural Schemes

BENGAL

cost of estimate Per head of design population in Rs	Revised estimate as fur nished in lakhs of Rs	Approved		Latest expenditure figures		Percentage of work completed		REMARKS
		In prin ciple	Techni cally	Amount in lakhs of Rs	Date	Based on ori ginal estimate	Based on re- vised estimate	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)

—	}							
—								
78 5								
1 80								
—		—	—	49 99	31 3 57	—	—	Further de- tails not available
—								
19 00								
4 0								
—								

49 99

National Water Supply and Sanitation

HIMACHAL

S No	Name of Scheme	Original estimated amount as approved in lakhs of Rs	Approved		Population		Per capita original
			In prin ciple	Techni cally	Present	Design	Per head of pre sent po pulation in Rs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

Spill over Schemes

CHAMRA DISTRICT

1	Mani Mahesh W S	0 41	Yes	—	—	—	—
	Khanyaar W S	0 47		—	140	70	335 7
3	Barikhet & Pukhar W S	0 60		—	300	500	00
4	Kunda Sirh Ragoon W S	0 51		—	300	455	170
5	Pandhar Lass a Gorphari	0 63		—	90	160	700
6	Takhara Seothan & Malakar etc	0 44		—	970	1 560	45 9
7	Padar Bodhat & Khari	0 41		—	105	168	192 4
8	Gruma Lala & Khari	0 33		—	8 5	1 500	40
9	Rakh	0 39		—	125	75	31

SIRMUR DISTRICT

10	Ludhwana W S	0 76		—	700	1 00	16 5
11	Dadahu W S	0 38		—	1 000	1 300	38 0
12	Tirlokapur W S	0 92		—	500	800	184

MANDI DISTRICT

13	Reur W S	0 5		—	300	500	8
14	Rawalsar W S	0 56		—	440	00	1 3
15	Baggi W S	0 77		—	750	1 00	36
16	Jai Devi W S	0 30		—	300	400	100
17	Karium W S	0 5		—	60	100	416 7

Programme—Rural Schemes

PRADESH

cost of estimate Per head of design population in Rs	Revised estimate as furnished in lakhs of Rs	Approved		Latest expenditure figures		Percentage of work completed		REMARKS
		In principle	Technically	Amount in lakhs of Rs	Date	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)

174 1

120

112 1

393 8

23

244 0

27

173 3

21 7

29 2

115 5

49 2

110

22 5

75

250

National Water Supply and Sanitation HIMACHAL

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
MAHASU DISTRICT							
18	Sorsa Pao & Dhawals	0 54	Yes	—	800	1 300	67 5
19	Sangori W S	0 86		—	850	1 450	101
20	Kur Barle & Dhar W S	0 54		—	250	1 260	217 4
21	Panag Ghassi W S	0 39		—	467	785	88 5
22	Kunihar W S	3 05		—	5 000	8 000	61 00
23	Bahli W.S	0 54		—	790	510	186
4	Arhal W S	0 54		—	1 050	2 100	51 5
25	Karari Kakshi Arun	0 47		—	500	820	94 4
6	Delog Phood W S	0 37		—	350	600	105 7
27	Nahan Deothi W S	0 37		—	480	800	77 1
28	Drania Jhonok W S	0 31		—	345	585	90
29	Tikkar Kashauri W S	0 31		—	585	1 020	53
30	Khasdhar W S	0 38		—	800	1 300	35 0
31	Joodha Jhalta W S	0 31		—	475	800	65 0
32	Durg pur W S	0 38		—	150	50	452
33	Sharauntha Brashu	0 21		—	250	350	81 6
34	Mastot & Tharwan	0 15		—	310	490	47 2
35	Bholi & Dorth	0 12		—	225	385	51 5
36	Govt School Rohni	0 18		—	240	420	75 0
37	Katogra & Sikkar	0 11		—	210	350	50 5
38	Kath Kastu & Rohtak	0 21		—	400	660	52 5
GRAND TOTAL		17 62					

Programme— Rural Schemes

PRADESH—contd

(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
41 5								
59								
43 4								
49 7								
38 10								
106								
25 7								
57 6								
61 7								
46 3								
54	6 02	31 3 57	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 4								
21 54								
38 5								
151 6								
58 3								
29 8								
30 —								
42 9								
30 2								
31 8								

National Water Supply and Sanitation

Der

S No	Name of Scheme	Original estimated amount as approved in lakhs of Rs	Approved		Population		Per capita original
			In prin ciple	Techni cally	Present	Design	Per head of pre sent po pulation in Rs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Spill-over Schemes</i>							
1	Mehrauli W III	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Mehrauli Group II	22 00	Yes	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		22 00					

Programme—Rural Schemes

III

cost of estimate Per head of design population in Rs	Revised estimate as furnished in lakhs of Rs	Approved		Latest expenditure figures		Percentage of work completed		REMARKS
		In principle	Technically	Amount in lakhs of Rs	Date	Based on original estimate	Based on revised estimate	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	19 00	Yes	—	0 05	31 9 56	0 2	0 3	Data is not available
	19 00			0 05				

ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES IN NES BLOCKS

No separate provision for Health Services in NES Blocks was made in the original First Five Year Plan. In 1954 a scheme for the establishment of Health Centres in NES Blocks was therefore formulated and a sum of Rs 50 lakhs was provided in the revised First Five Year Plan of the Ministry of Health for the grant of subsidy to States for opening such centres. The Scheme envisaged the establishment of a Health Centre with a dispensary at the headquarters of the Block area with an average population of 66 000 from where a team of health workers would cover the surrounding area looking after the Health needs of the area in both curative and preventive aspects. Sixty seven centres were established during the First Five Year Plan period by various States with Central assistance.

In the Second Five Year Plan a provision of about Rs 19 crores was made for the establishment of about 2 000 Primary Health Units in the NES Areas in the States.

Each Health Centre will consist of one Medical Officer, one Health Visitor (or graduate Nurse with Public Health Orientation), four Midwives (or Auxiliary Nurse Midwives), one Sanitary Inspector and other ancillary staff.

The Central Government will subsidise State Governments to the extent of 75% of the initial non-recurring expenditure. The recurring expenditure of Rs 20 120 per annum on each centre will be shared by the State Governments and the Government of India in accordance with the approved pattern.

Plan Provision

Centre—Nil

State—About 19 crores

Targets set for Second Five Year Plan

About 2 000 Primary Health Units in NES Areas in the States

Achievements up to 31st March 1958

Statement showing the No of Centres opened

S No	State	No of Centres opened during 1st Five Year Plan	No of Centres	
			Opened 1956-57	Proposed to be opened 1957-58
1	Andhra Pradesh	6	—	44
2	Assam	3	3	0
3	Bihar	7	69	45
4	Bombay	16	29	21
5	Kerala	—	3	14
6	Madhya Pradesh	14	—	10
7	Madras	10	25	8
8	Mysore	—	—	0
9	Orissa	2	—	4
10	Punjab	5	5	20
11	Rajasthan	—	13	14
12	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	50
13	West Bengal	2	37	66
14	Jammu & Kashmir	2	—	6

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